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NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

SIGHTS AT WATERLOO—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BATTLE-FIELD—TABLETS AND MONUMENTS OF THE VILLAGE CHURCH-YARD—THE RUINED CHATEAU HOUGOMONT—PLACES OF CHARLEMAGNE.

PENSION STUTZ, LUCERNE,
Saturday, Aug. 28, 1875.

We were prosaic enough to take the train to Waterloo, the weather being uncertain and some of our party not feeling equal to a drive of more than twenty miles. A little beyond the village of Waterloo we came to the station for the battle-field. Here omnibus drivers lie in wait for visitors, and guides lurk in perpetual ambush. All charge on you at once. Most of our party succumbed, and rattled up to the Lion Mound in a 'bus, over a modern stony road. I walked along an old way, between hedges and through fields, in as much meditative quiet as would be allowed me by a Flemish volunteer guide, who insisted on telling his story in wretched patois or worse English.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF WATERLOO.

It is extremely difficult at first to realize or be reconciled to the scene of the most momentous battle of modern times—that huge interloper of a mound dominates and transforms it so. The entire conformation of the central portion of the field is changed. The centre of the British position—the ridge on which Wellington was posted—the place where the great square was formed, and stood like a wall of steel and fire on that awful day—the glorious ground, pounded by shot and kneaded with blood, has all been dug down many feet—the earth taken and piled up, human dust and all, to make the lofty mound on which has mounted the Belgic lion, cast from French captured guns, forever menacing France. Without, this mound is fair enough, with green grass and wild flowers; within, it is a monstrous charnel-house. Never did lion stand guard over such a heap of bones, and never did beast wear so savage and defiant an aspect. I rejoice that it is not the English lion that sets himself up as an eternal taunt and menace—a big bronze growl. England's lion finishes his dreadful work and then lies down to sleep in a repose more awful than this creature's snarling watchfulness. England can always renew her grand emblem from the noblest types of nature. When her "morning drum beats round the world," the lion of Africa looks down from his mountain cave and the lion of Asia stirs in his jungle lair; but this braggart Belgium cannot even boast a lean and hungry specimen of the animal in her zöological collection at Brussels.

The summit of the mound, which we reach by a toilsome climb, affords a comprehensive view of the great scene of conflict, but a high tower would have served as well as this impertinent young mountain. Surely the field should have been kept as nearly as possible in the state in which it was left after the dead were buried—those piteous wrecks of the mighty flood of war which broke loose here and in its reflux swept away thrones and the boundaries of empires. Doubtless a few acres right here should have been inclosed and protected, but this digging down, and hollowing out, and piling up is a sin against the truth of history and the higher truth of poetry. Nature, when let alone, keeps well the simple records of great events and heroic deeds. The sunken road of Ohain, which is made such a point of in Victor Hugo's splendid description of the battle, as a long pitfall and hidden trench, wherein the quick and the dead were piled together, has utterly lost that character—the earth of one ridge having been quite removed. By the way, an old guide born near Waterloo, and who at the time of the battle was a lad of seventeen and helped bury the dead, told us that he first conducted Victor Hugo over the field. He said that the novelist stayed at a farm-house in the neighborhood for two months, and walked again and again over the ground of his marvelously vivid scenes. That is the way an artist works.

But after all the changes of sixty years, or from the time even when Byron visited the field, when he needed no guide to tell him where the slaughter had been most terrible, for the deep shade and lush luxuriance of grass and grain revealed the ground where the blood rain had been heaviest, and where the human compost was richest—realization yet comes to one almost overpoweringly while looking down on the very spot where stood the British squares, rigid, serried, impenetrable, inflexible, with the fiery French cavalry hurling itself upon them and being forever hurled back; and while gazing off to those quiet, cheerful-looking buildings, the farm-house of Mont St. Jean, La Haye Sainte, La Belle Alliance, and Hougoumont, around and within which once raged the fiercest tempest of battle—the hail of shot, the red lightnings and sullen thunder of cannon, and the whirlwind of smoke and flame. At last it all seems strangely real and recent. The very air seems to vibrate still with the concussion of that mighty shock of arms. There is tragedy in every line of the map you study, in every quiet path under your eyes. By that road fate advanced on the French with Blucher—by this way fortune fled from them with Napoleon; here was their "Valley of Humiliation"—yonder is the spot where the Imperial Guards first gave way utterly, and turned in despairing retreat, each brave soldier enraged to find himself alive and the battle lost. We know how many thousands of gallant men were mown down between sunrise and sunset; we know that the very mound under our feet is the stacked-up harvest of death, but it is difficult to realize that the survivors who fled in shame or marched off in triumph have alike joined the slain of that terrible day; that the great Duke sleeps well under the dome of St. Paul's, the defeated Emperor no less grandly under the dome of the Invalids.

THE VILLAGE OF WATERLOO.

On our return, we stopped for an hour at the first station, and walked over to Waterloo village to see the old church and church-yard, filled with tablets and monuments to the memory of English officers—a very touching sight, the more so as the place has a peculiarly lonely, deserted, forgotten look. In a garden near by the stranger is invited to drop a tear over the Marquis of Anglesey's leg, which being a noble member, has a tomb, an epitaph, and a weeping willow all to itself. In the old post-house, opposite the church, were the Duke of Wellington's head-quarters. There is a curious legend that when he dismounted at the door of the inn, after having been many hours in the saddle, his favorite horse, Copenhagen, flung up his heels in joy, and came near braining his master on the spot. For one moment the fate of Europe hung in those recalcitrating hoofs. Napoleon might have sat on a conglomerate of all the thrones of Europe, and the long-looked-for invasion of England might have taken place, if the Duke had happened just at that instant, to bow to a brother officer, or if Copenhagen had kicked a few inches higher.

We were not able to see Hougomont that day, and I, being especially dissatisfied, took a train the next afternoon, and went alone on a pilgrimage to that ruined chateau, which for many hours was the very hot heart of the battle, the pivotal point of destiny. From the station, where with difficulty I shook off a swarm of guides, I took a lonely, lovely road through the fields to the farm. A modern house now stands on the site of the picturesque old chateau, burned during the battle; some of the battered out-houses, however, remain, and ruins of others—the gate, so stoutly defended, burst open and closed again and again—the garden walls, pierced with loopholes, dotted with bullet marks and broken with cannon balls—the chapel, at which the conflagration was miraculously arrested, after merely scorching the feet of a rude wooden crucifix, the very flames drawing back from so hideous a thing—and the old well, into which several hundred of the dead were flung, and rocks and rubbish thrown on them, for lack of time and hands for better burial. Here they lay, friend and foe, packed together—their fiery valor cooled, their fierce hatred quenched—the waters gone over them—shut away by earth and stones from the pitiless day and curious eyes that would pry into the fearful mystery of their inhumation. It is said that in the wood outside, hundreds of French dead were piled up and burned with the trees cut down by the shot—a mammoth cremation. A kindly peasant woman conducted me into the old garden, a quiet, shadowy place, overgrown with ground-ivy, green as the memory of the heroic men who contended here. There were some children playing in the garden and orchard, and laughing merrily. I suppose they would have thought that after sixty years it was time for such things, but somehow, both play and laughter seemed strangely out of place and discordant, haunted as the spot was for me with pictures and echoes of another Summer evening, when the dead lay heaped under tree and wall, and the air was heavy with the moans and prayers of the dying. In those grounds and on my way back to the station I picked many flowers, and strange and weird were the fancies that came with them. In looking on the brilliant scarlet poppies, the lovely corn-flowers, and a spear of forget-me-not especially, I wondered if they were the descendants of the flowers that bloomed the first Summer after the battle, springing up over the dreadful field and the more dreadful trenches. I wondered if the rich Norman blood took form in poppies, and if young eyes of Saxon blue, closed in sudden death, opened again in corn-flowers and forget-me-nots. I found a new variety of morning-glory, white veined with pink, so delicate that a blade of barley sufficed for its support, and very fragrant; and I thought, "Would that glory could always take shapes so sweet and gracious, and so smell to heaven, instead of sending up the odor of smoke and blood and mortality." Once, when walking along a deep, shady bit of the way, I thought it might be the road which the Duke followed that night when pursuing after the foe like a fierce but faithful blood-hound, and where it is said he was remonstrated with for running the risk of being fired at from behind hedges, and gave the noble answer, "Let them fire away; the victory is gained, and my life is of no value now." On second thoughts, however, I knew he went in another direction, toward Genappe. I must confess that my heart always followed after the flying Emperor. Was his despair in proportion to his ruin? Was his agony as titanic as his ambition had been?

THE TOMB OF CHARLEMAGNE.

I also made a solitary pilgrimage to the tomb of Charlemagne, leaving the train at Aix-la-Chapelle on our way from Brussels to Cologne. It was the first German town I had been in for many years; I knew no German, and had little French at my command; it seemed an adventurous thing to do, but "accoutered as I was, I plunged in." As the Dom, or Munster, seemed near, I thought I had better walk to it than try my lonely luck with a German cab-driver, but soon got involved in a labyrinth of narrow streets, overhung with quaint, sombre old houses, curious misshapen edifices, which seemed to come upon me round every corner, out of the middle ages, and I was obliged to call in the aid of both Church and State—a priest and a policeman—before I could find the entrance to the old, old chapel designed and erected by Charlemagne for his own grand burial place nearly a thousand years ago. Around this chapel later additions have been built, and there is a lofty modern choir, made almost entirely of beautiful stained glass, but these things had little interest for me. I only felt that that monarch of monarchs had stood where I was standing, planning royally for his own sepulture. I only saw on the marble slab at my feet the brief great inscription "Carlo Magno." I knew he was not resting beneath that slab—that it only marked the spot where once stood his tomb, which "dread abode" was broken into by Otto III., and the great Emperor was found, not reposing in a coffin, but seated in a throne-like chair of white marble, arrayed in royal robes, crowned, sceptered, and with his familiar pilgrim's pouch at his side. On his knees rested a copy of the Gospels, and at hand, as though ready to defend it, was his favorite sword *Joyeuse*. There is something awfully grand in such an entombment. He had sat there in silence and in night for nearly two hundred years, waiting for the resurrection, which came all too soon. The fragrance of rare gums and spices used in his partial embalmment must have fainted in the mold, and colors of rich silk and the sheen of gold died out in the darkness; but it seems to me that the sleeping light of those crown jewels must have dreamed of the sun and cast soft tremulous gleams down on the open pages of the Word. He should have been left sitting there, in state, while at least his grand chapel should endure, but the stone was rolled away from the sepulchre, not by angels, but by hungry relic-hunters and saint-mongers, and they laid desecrating and dissecting hands upon him—parted not only his raiment, but his skeleton—took him to pieces bone by bone, and have distributed him about among munsters and monasteries. A dead Emperor of that quality was too much for a chapel of this size to have all to itself. It preserves, however, his skull, the darkened shell of an extinct star of sovereignty—a gigantic *tibia*—the real chair in which he sat, and which was afterward used at the coronation of Emperors, and the Parian sarcophagus in which rested his tired feet all through that 200 years' sitting. This church is marvelously rich in plate, jewels, chalices, shrines, and reliquaries of rare and exquisite workmanship, and in relics, the bare list of which appals one as an exhibition of human credulity, superstition, and imposition. What an idea of Christ must they have who actually believe He can be pleased at seeing His people, redeemed from olden idolatry, prostrating themselves before the rod which once smote Him, the cord that bound Him, the nail that pierced Him, and even the blackened and shriveled arm of poor old Simeon—that arm which bore the smiling infant Jesus in the Temple.

A very interesting building is the Rathhaus, which dates back to 1353, and was then built on the site of the old palace in which Charlemagne was born. In the Kaiser Saal, a sombre, low-arched hall, the coronation of the Emperors used to take place. No less than thirty-seven, they told me, had here received the crown, seated on the mortuary chair of Charlemagne, and swearing upon the sacred relics, a curious and ghastly collection—Christ's leathern girdle, the sponge once wet with vinegar for His dying lips, some blood and bones of St. Stephen, some manna from the wilderness, that arm of old Simeon, and a bit of Aaron's rod. There is a grand new staircase to this hall, and the old one has fallen into decay and desuetude. The stone steps of this seemed to me worn out by the tramping of many Emperors and their mailed retainers. In spite of some bright modern frescoes, giving the glorious incidents in Charlemagne's life, the air of this old saloon was melancholy and oppressive to me, filled with shifting pictures of history more gloomy than grand—of those mediæval monarchs, coming and going, with a mighty clang of steel and surging of banners, and stormy bursts of music, and taking holy names and awful oaths upon their lips; now and then one resolved on a reign of justice, burning to do some great, good work for God and the people, but for the most part robbers, usurpers, bigots, or imbeciles. When Albert of Hapsburg took the oath on those holy relics Simeon's arm should have seized Aaron's rod and smitten him there in the purple.

THE CATHEDRAL OF COLOGNE.

It was night when I reached Cologne. E. and A. met me at the station and escorted me to a hotel near the Cathedral, and showed off that latter celebrated building quite with an air of proprietorship. They appeared to think there was danger of my overlooking it. It seemed awfully immense and grand in the pale moonlight—the Carlo Magno of cathedrals. It cast a mountainous shadow, even with its unfinished tower; it looked like an arrested peak of Teneriffe. Unable to sleep, from the fatigues and excitements of the day, I walked that night like a perturbed spirit, going again and again to my window and gazing out in a vain attempt to take in the solemn majesty and stupendousness of the building. Though restored from comparative ruin by Protestant power, it is yet a wonderful emblem of the inexorable, intolerant, obdurate old Papal faith. Aspiring, outstretching, it is Rome's mediæval dream of ascendency and supremacy in stone. It is yet one of her dim sanctuaries from the searching light of human reason and knowledge—one of her strong bulwarks against the rising floods of liberty and humanity. I went into the Cathedral for matins. It hardly seemed like going indoors, but out of the flowery court of the hotel and the sunny, busy square, into another morning, dimmer, stiller, and oppressively fragrant, as with the odor of cremated flowers. I listened to the chanting—a few sad voices—wandering in a lonely, lost way through the mighty aisles and arches, and then to the organ rolling down its thunders from a high loft and packing the whole vast nave with heavy harmonies. Stealing quietly about in the immense background, I came upon a hideous representation of the dead Christ—a carved, life-sized, wooden image, surrounded by emaciated saints and very much dilapidated angels, all figures that would shame a New-England idol-maker, and yet all crowned with votive wreaths; and as I stood there men and women came and knelt in prayer by the central effigy, and devoutly kissed its ghastly feet. More and more these old world cathedrals seem to me like mighty architectural caves, *Cavernes de l'homme mort*, in which we find records of the childhood of the world—fossil remains of dead idolatries. One may get discouraged in such places, beholding superstition so blind and groveling, and almost fear that the world is drifting back into the dark ages—just as while I lingered there, in the scented and purple, but chill twilight, I forgot that without was the broad, glad, advancing day. The Church, with its dogmas and legends, "stains the white radiance of eternity," as those gorgeous windows, set with painted miracles and martyrdoms, color the pure beams of the morning. Many a saint stands between us and God's sunlight. Of course, we paid our respects, and a thaler, at the shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne, alias the Magi, Gasper, Melchior, and Balthazar, whose skulls, crowned with jewels, are shown among the precious relics, many gems, and much gold of the sacristy. It is a wonderfully brilliant show, that little room under ground, and the Church makes a very good thing out of it. She well knows how to utilize her saints. She has not only a life, but a death interest in them. She thrives well on their remains and works mighty works with their bones, which fact is triumphantly demonstrated by the Church of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, which derives its chief income from the exhibition of the osseous structure of St. Ursula and her great train of maiden martyrs. The legend is that this Ursula was a Scottish Princess, and so entitled to be call her Royal Highness the Princess Ursula, and that she set sail for Gaul, with her goodly company of virgins, but missed her way and landed in Cologne, where the barbarian Huns set upon them, like so many cabmen, and slaughtered them. It seems that the royal saint did not head a pious pilgrimage, as has been thought, but brought over her maidens to be brides to Christian Britons fighting under Maximus, in Gaul; an enterprise on a large scale, like that which a philanthropic English lady with a head for affairs executed more successfully a few years ago, only she took her company of young working women to Australia, and they took their martyrdom in another way. The church is said to stand on the site of the massacre, and the exhumed bones are built into the walls of the interior, in glass cases, are under your feet, and over your head everywhere. But the sacristy, or "Golden Chamber," is the place where they are mostly employed in the decorative way. Legends are printed with them, and they appear in sacred emblems and ghastly devices. It is wonderful how much priests and monks can do with the bones of young women, when they really set themselves to work. The Princess Ursula lies in a sarcophagus by herself, behind the church altar, but the skulls of several of her maids of honor are here inclosed in silver cases, like casques, and on shelves are ranged several hundred virgin heads, covered with skull-caps, made by the nuns of the monastery once attached to the church. Every nun was required to make and embroider one of these, and there seems to have been much rivalry, for there is every variety of rich color and pattern. Time and mold have rotted and dimmed them sadly, but they still show a lavish expenditure of velvet, gold thread, silk, pearls, skill, and toil. It was ghastly work for rosy fingers and bright eyes. Better embroider smoking-caps, or, better still, baby-caps. An ingenuous young priest showed us about the charnel-house, and told us the story of the discovery of the remains of Saint Ursula and her companions, and really seemed to believe it himself. The priests were told, he said, where to dig by "a little bird," a white dove, that lit three times on the spot. They exhumed, he declared, 3,000 skeletons the first day, and I half expected him to say, "and it wasn't a good morning for bones, either." The Church seems to have been omniverously ossiverous—as some learned anthropologists have discovered in the consecrated collection bones of men and even dogs. Not being a "bone sharp," as a Nevada miner called Prof. Marsh, I, with a cursory glance, like Charles Lamb on one occasion, "took them for girls," but doubtless it is all right—the legend states that certain knights and squires accompanied St. Ursula, and managed or mismanaged for her, and were martyred with her; and in a picture in this very church appear with her several of these male followers, as nice and proper looking youths as any to be found nowadays in Christian associations. Many ghostly chroniclers avow that there were such things in those days as "maiden knights," handsome and gallant, but devout and pure young men—and if so, why shouldn't their bones be preserved in chapels and reliquaries, as are the fossil remains of the ichthyosaurus in the British Museum? As for the canine remains, they would not trouble me. I never believed in excluding some of our best friends from the kingdom of heaven. I am inclined to doubt the correctness of the translation, "*without* are dogs," unless it be that the faithful creatures remain outside to keep watch and guard over the saints.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE FOREIGN CONSULS AND THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.—The foreign Consuls, acting as mediators, will leave Mostar to-day and endeavor to see the insurgent leaders, when they will inform them that there is no hope of foreign aid, and will advise them submit their grievances to Server Pasha. The Consuls will reassemble again on Wednesday or Thursday at Stolatz, and inform Server Pasha of the result of their mission. If the result is unsatisfactory, Server Pasha will issue a proclamation promising redress of all grievances, on the condition that the insurgents submit within a certain time.

SPAIN.

CAUSE OF THE CABINET CHANGE—A NEW MINISTRY FORMED UNDER GEN. JOVELLAR.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The dissensions in the Cabinet were due to the decision of the majority that elections should be held for the Cortes by universal suffrage. Señor Canovas del Castillo desired to open the Cortes on Nov. 28, the day King Alfonso comes of age.

The King summoned the Ministers to a consultation at 9 o'clock last night. Canovas del Castillo would only consent to preside over a liberal Cabinet of Conciliation.

A new Ministry was formed under Gen. Jovellar to-day. The following is the list as officially announced:

Gen. Jovellar, President of the Council and Minister of War.

Alcala Galiano, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Calderon Collantes, Minister of Justice.

Duran y Lira, Minister of Marine.

Salaverria, Minister of Finance.

Romero Robledo, Minister of the Interior.

Martin Herrera, Minister of Public Works.

Ayala, Minister of Colonies.

POLITICAL INDICATIONS FROM THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Private advices from Paris say the new Spanish Ministry represents the triumph of the principle of universal suffrage. Canovas del Castillo will probably be President of the Chamber of Deputies in the new Cortes.

FRANCE.

POLICY OF THE RIGHT CENTRE—PROBABLE RENUNCIATION OF ALL CLAIMS TO THE THRONE BY THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—*La France* declares it has trustworthy information that a change is likely to take place in the policy of the Right Centre, due to the wishes of the Orleans Princes, who are said to be about to renounce all claims to the throne and adhere to the Republic without reserve.

The Spanish Embassador here has not resigned.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

A CONFIDENT FEELING IN BUSINESS CIRCLES—LITTLE EMBARRASSMENT EXPECTED—SEMI-MONTHLY COLLECTIONS TO-DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—To-morrow will be the semi-monthly mercantile collection day. The money market is in a somewhat easier condition, and it is believed a little mutual forbearance will enable all to pass the ordeal without disaster.

Thus far merchants have shown a universal disposition to help each other and avoid pushing claims to such an extent as to embarrass each other. The prosp ct of opening the bank of Nevada by the 1st prox., and the prospect of the early resumption of the Bank of California has tended to increase confident feeling in business circles, and large transfers of coin from the Treasury and receipts from the Mint have had a favorable effect.

The action of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, in accomplishing gradual resumption, instead of hoarding coin against formal opening, has been of material assistance to the money market. The institution is now doing a general business, with no signs of any run upon its resources.

The Syndicate of the Bank of California is continuing preparations for a resumption, with no special new developments to report.

THE GUIBORD AFFAIR.

GREAT CROWDS VISIT THE CEMETERIES—THE VAULT DOUBLY GUARDED.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—Over five thousand people visited the two cemeteries to-day, to see the vault in the Protestant Cemetery in which are Guibord's bones and his intended grave in the Catholic burying-ground. This evening 200 hardened characters were seen climbing the mountain steps. This movement is considered suspicious. Double pickets are now out on the avenue leading to the vault.

THE CRICKET ELEVENS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The Halifax Eleven were formally received on the Germantown Cricket Grounds yesterday. A band of music was in attendance, and the guests were handsomely entertained. The tournament between the Philadelphia picked twelve and the two teams from Canada will commence to-morrow. Of the Philadelphians who are to engage in the play, nine were engaged in the matches played at Halifax last year.

SHOT BY A SALOON-KEEPER.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A young man named Louis Metz, in the employ of the New-York Central Railroad at this place, was shot at 2 o'clock this morning by George Ochs, a saloon-keeper. Metz being out later than usual applied for admittance to Ochs' saloon, where he boarded. His landlord ordered him away, but on his refusing to go shot him dead. Ochs claims he did not know that it was a boarder, and did not intend to hit him. The victim is from Clarence Centre, and is respectably connected.

RAILROAD RECEIVER APPOINTED.

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 12.—In the Edgar County (Ill.) Circuit Court, yesterday, on the petition of R. G. Hervey, President, and a number of the creditors of the Illinois Midland Railway, Col. George Dale, of Paris, was appointed Receiver of the company. Col. Dale immediately filed his bond and took possession. It is believed that the embarrassment of the company will be but temporary.

POOR FISHING.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 12.—The fishing around Prince Edward Island is poor, and few mackerel have been taken. Nothing has been done at Bay Chaleurs or Gaspe. The American fleet in the bay are almost wholly around the Magdalen Islands.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—On Tuesday next, at noon, William Cramp & Sons will launch the new iron screw steamer, St. Paul, 1,000 tons register She was built for the Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco.

A PERSISTENT ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Joseph Bunting, a young man, was arrested last night for being drunk and disorderly. He made three separate attempts to commit suicide, by hanging, while locked up at the station-house. Three times he was found suspended by the neck from the iron grating of the door of his cell by strips torn from his shirt, and cut down in time to preserve his life. He was suffering from *mania a potu*.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

DISPATCHES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO GOV. AMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Within the past two days a number of telegrams have been received by the Attorney General from people of both political parties in Mississippi, stating that it was now substantially quiet in the recently-disturbed portions of the State; but for greater caution the Attorney General telegraphed, on the 10th inst., in response to the dispatch from Gov. Ames asking for Government interference, the following:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1875.

To Gov. Ames, Jackson, Miss.:

The United States forces have been put in readiness. No orders have yet been given them to move, and no proclamation has been issued. Everything is ready. Is there such an insurrection against the State Government as cannot be put down by the State military forces, aided by all the other powers of the State Government and the aid of the true citizens?

(Signed,) EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

This was telegraphed early on the morning of the 10th inst., but no response was received thereto from any source until yesterday, when a telegram was received by the Attorney General from ex-Senator Pease, now Postmaster at Jackson, saying: "The excitement has subsided. A civil force, composed of good citizens of all political parties, and of sufficient force to protect life and property, can be had in any county in the State. No effort has yet been made by the State authorities in this direction. Until all legal means have been exhausted I am of the opinion that Federal interference is unwise, impolitic, and will only tend to aggravate the evils." Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, was present when this telegram was received by the Attorney General, and confirmed its statement.

The Attorney General on the 11th inst. telegraphed again to Gov. Ames, as follows: "To my dispatch of yesterday morning, in which I mentioned that the troops were held in readiness, and asked whether the situation of the insurrection was such against the State authorities that the State Government and the aid of loyal citizens could not put it down. I have received no reply."

To this no response came until between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, when the Governor sent to the Attorney General a very long telegram giving an explanation that it was a question of race, and he still thought there was necessity for troops. The Attorney General has made a full report, sending all the telegrams and communications by special messenger to the President to-day, and expects further suggestions from him (the President) to-morrow.

SENATOR ALCORN'S VIEW OF THE CLINTON RIOTS—GOV. AMES TO BLAME.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, who arrived here yesterday, says there are no disturbances in that State warranting the interference of the Federal authorities. He says the property-owners of all parties deprecate disturbances and popular excitement, and would cheerfully respond to a call of the State authorities to maintain peace and good order. The riots at Clinton were local, and, with proper management on the part of the State authorities, might have been promptly suppressed. Senator Alcorn condemns Gov. Ames for absenting himself frequently and for long periods from the State, leaving the administration of affairs with Lieut. Gov. Davis, a colored man, who is popularly believed to be corrupt, and who has, while acting Governor, pardoned several notorious criminals, white and black. This has emboldened the lawless classes, who believe they can purchase immunity for their crimes, and the affair at Clinton is attributed by Senator Alcorn to this feeling. He says there was no necessity at any time for calling for aid from the United States, and with the existing feeling in Mississippi no disturbance can occur which the people will not sustain and assist the Governor in suppressing. Senator Alcorn warmly commends the course pursued by Attorney General Pierrepont in dealing with this case.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER OFF BARNEGAT—A SCHOONER DAMAGED BY THE GALE OF FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Signal Service observer at Barnegat Inlet reports a schooner in tow of a steamer, going north, sunk and was abandoned at sea between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day. She sunk in about nine fathoms of water, opposite Barnegat Light-house, about four miles out at sea. Half the mainsail and topmasts are visible.

The Signal Service observer at Norfolk reports the schooner Mignonette, Capt. Covington, from New-York, laden with gravel, bound to Washington, put into port for repairs. She lost her masthead, mainsail, and jib in the gale of Friday on the Chesapeake.

STEAMER ASHORE ON THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 12.—Information has been received here that the Royal West India mail steamer Shannon, from Southampton, is fast ashore on Pedro Bank, south of Jamaica. Her Majesty's ships Dryad and Heron have gone to her assistance from Port Royal, Jamaica. The Dryad has already brought all the passengers, mails, and specie from the wreck and landed them at Jamaica.

A LAKE BARGE ASHORE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The barge St. Clair, loaded with lumber, one of the tow of the D. F. Rose, is reported ashore at Fairport. She lost part of her deck-load during the storm Friday morning. The crew were all saved.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Amanda De Ford, aged twenty-six years, residing at No. 11 Low street, committed suicide last night by taking laudanum. She had separated from her husband a short time ago, it is alleged because of Mr. De Ford discovering that she had been sustaining improper relations with another man. Mrs. De Ford had been married only three months. She stated before she died that she had killed herself to avoid prostitution, which she would have been driven to, she having no means of supporting herself since her husband left her. She was from Caroline County, Maryland, and was a fine-looking and intelligent woman.

SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—Joseph Dwight, one of the supposed murderers of Joseph Riley Farnsworth, was arrested at Coleraine on Saturday night. Search is being made for Harvey Davenport, his companion in the crime.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening August Willig, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 211 Garden street, Hoboken, was sitting on a stoop in Morton street, near Washington street, with two other youths, when a party of strange lads came along. One of the latter party made some disparaging remarks about the sister of one of Willig's companions. An altercation ensued, during which Willig was shot in the breast and seriously wounded. He proceeded to his home in Hoboken, where he was attended by Dr. Schebit. The boy who shot Willig fled, and no arrests were made.

DR. HELMBOLD SUES FOR DAMAGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Writs have been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of this City, by Dr. Helmbold, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, against the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Drs. S. Littell and J. Gordon Maxwell, Alderman John Urian, and others who were concerned in the arrest and incarceration of Dr. Helmbold in Kirkbride's Asylum.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire in Middlebury, Vt., on Saturday morning, destroyed three wooden and two brick blocks, one paper mill, sash and door factory, two dwelling-houses, and several out-buildings. A more careful estimate of the loss puts it at $150,000, on which there is an insurance of $101,000, distributed among the following companies: Ætna, of Hartford; Home of New-York; Pennsylvania, Royal, Franklin, Merchants', of Newark; North British, Millville, Commercial Union, National Fire and Marine, Royal Canadian, Lycoming, Champlain, and several local companies.

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the currier establishment of G. A. Andrews, at No. 27 Beach street, Salem, Mass., and spread to the wagon factory of G. Andrews, adjoining. Both buildings were destroyed, together with the leather store and several houses belonging to John Gibney. Altogether nine buildings were consumed. The loss is estimated at $18,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire was caused by an overheated boiler.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the second floor of the six-story building in the rear of No. 199 Hester street, caused by an overheated flue. The flames were confined to the second and third floors, occupied by Priest & Co., japanners, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $800. The building was damaged $500.

The burning is reported of the Milton, Ind., paper mills, Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $25,000, which is fully covered by insurance; also the burning of ten buildings at Thorntown, Ind., with a loss of $10,000, and insurance for $3,800 in the Allemania, of Pittsburg, and Franklin, of Philadelphia. Both are of incendiary origin.

The tannery of Thomas Rice & Co., at Chester, Mass., was burned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The vats contained 5,000 hides in process of tanning, of which probably the uppermost only are injured, so that the loss will be but $7,000. A steamer was sent up from Springfield.

Early Saturday the extensive steam saw, shingle, and lath mills of Mr. Allen Eastwood, at Marilla, N. Y., were totally destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to between $60,000 and $80,000. There is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stables of the East River Bridge Company, at Pier No. 29 East River, caused by spontaneous combustion among some cotton-waste stored in the stables. Damage, $100.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed Parker & Harrison's spice mills, on Pearl street, between Vine and Walnut, Cincinnati. The loss is $35,000 and the insurance $18,000.

THE CHICKASAW INDIANS.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE FREEING OF THEIR COLORED SLAVES.

MUSCOGEE, Indian Territory, Sept. 12.—Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, Special United States Commissioner, arrived in the Territory to-day. He is on his way to the Chickasaw Nation to attend their national council now in session at Tishimungo, with a view to settle the future status of the colored people held as slaves by the Indians before their emancipation.

By the provisions of the treaty of 1866 the United States agreed to pay the Choctaws and Chickasaws the proceeds of the sale of leased lands west of the ninety-eighth degree owned by them the sum of $300,000, contingent upon their admitting their former slaves and their descendants to the rights of citizenship and forty acres of land in the nation, or failing to do this the United States were to remove the colored people at the end of thirty days from the expiration of two years, deducting that amount from their national fund and applying it to the expense of their removal from the limits of the nation, which has not been done. It is to be hoped that the vexed question will be definitely settled now, as much dissatisfaction has grown out of the non-fulfillment of the treaty.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Valuable deposits of copper ore have been discovered at Gabarus, Cape Breton.

The hearing in the matter of the amount of the bond to be given by Insurance Commissioner Stedman, of Connecticut, began Saturday, before Chief Justice Park, at Norwich. Counsel for the company argued that the amount should be at least $1,000,000. The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow, to be resumed in Hartford.

Mr. Leipold, one of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank, says: "The Commissioners have authorized no persons to act for or to represent them in the matter of paying dividends, and that they prefer to deal with the depositors direct, rather than through any self-constituted agents. They propose to dispense with all agents at the branches, and to pay dividends from the Washington office direct. They cannot say when they will be able to declare a dividend of the $600,000 required to pay twenty per cent. There is now on hand the sum of $515,000."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—1 A. M.—Cool, cloudy weather prevails in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States, with light to gentle winds and high barometer; generally clear and cool weather, and light, variable winds prevail in the upper lake region and the North-west, where the barometer has risen; local rains are reported from the lower lake region, the western and southern portions of the Middle States, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and Tennessee.

The Mississippi River has risen six inches at Davenport, fourteen inches at St. Louis, and twenty inches at Cairo. It has fallen twenty inches at Vicksburg and three inches at New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, cloudy followed by clearing and warmer weather, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather and local rains, north-east to south-east winds, slight rise of temperature and continued high barometer.

For the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, light variable winds, mostly from east to south, and high but slowly falling barometer during the day.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	74°	56°	3:30 P. M.	74°	68°
6 A. M.	71°	55°	6 P. M.	74°	64°
9 A. M.	71°	62°	9 P. M.	65°	62°
12 M.	74°	67°	12 M.	64°	63°

Average temperature yesterday.....62⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....70⅞°

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—At the time of the United States Circuit Court to open in this city, on the 21st, Justice Hunt, of the Supreme Court, is to sit with Judge Shipman, in consequence of the decease of Judge Woodruff.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The mails from Europe by the City of Chester, which arrived at this port from Liverpool Sept. 2, and from Queenstown Sept. 3, reached this City yesterday.

METROPOLITAN CHURCHES.

SERMONS BY PROMINENT PASTORS.

A FULL ATTENDANCE AT THE VARIOUS HOUSES OF WORSHIP—SERVICES RESUMED AFTER THE VACATION SEASON—DISCOURSES BY REV. DRS. HALL, ARMITAGE, THOMPSON, AND OTHERS.

The various City churches, which, during the past few months, have been either very thinly attended or closed entirely, received once more a full and fashionable attendance yesterday. Notwithstanding the darkening clouds which overspread the sky, the crowds which slowly passed on Fifth avenue were only little inferior in numbers to those which, during the height of the Winter season, give to that thoroughfare its familiar appearance of brilliancy and fashion. In many of the wealthier and more prominent up-town churches the congregations were fully as numerous as at any time during the Winter months. Especially was this true in the case of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and St. Thomas', where, after the beginning of the services, it was difficult to obtain a seat. Among the many Metropolitan churches in which services were held yesterday may be mentioned the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Morris A. Tyng, brother of the Pastor; Church of Our Saviour, Rev. J. M. Pullman; Church of the Heavenly Rest, Rev. R. S. Howland and Dr. Davenport; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall; First Reformed Episcopal Church, Rev. W. T. Sabine; St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Rev. G. F. Seymour; Disciples of Christ, Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk; Bleecker Street Universalist Church, Rev. C. P. McCarthy; St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Price; St. Ignatius' Church, Rev. F. C. Ewer; St. Mark's Church, Rev. J. H. Rylance; Unity Chapel, Harlem, Rev. W. T. Clarke; Anthon Memorial Church, Rev. R. Heber Newton; Calvary Baptist Church, R. S. MacArthur; Tabernacle Baptist Church, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne. Divine service was also held in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, St. Ann's Episcopal Church, and the French Church du St. Esprit. Some of the most interesting sermons of the day are reported below.

SCRIPTURAL TRUTHS.

SERMON BY REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., AT THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., preached his first sermon since his return from his vacation, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street yesterday morning. The magnificent edifice was crowded with an audience which filled it to overflowing, and the services were listened to throughout with interest and attention. Dr. Hall took for his text the 7th verse of the 4th chapter of Matthew: "Jesus said unto him, it is written again."

The preacher remarked that there were two distinct principles, two clearly defined antagonisms at work in the scene of Christ's temptation in the wilderness, from which the text was taken. On the Devil's side was malignant, though disguised subtlety; on that of Christ the simplicity of conscious purity. With virtue, a single good reason was sufficient, with vice, a thousand bad ones must be combined to give the result even the appearance of plausibility. It was like multiplying ciphers on a slate; the sum total was more imposing, but of no more real value than its separate factors. In the temptation, although so many different reasons were suggested by the Devil, said the preacher, our Lord only required one to overthrow them all. The first and most important lesson of the text was that the Scriptures are sufficient for all human needs and wants. Even Satan in his most daring subtleties admits this, and bases his insidious attacks upon the Saviour on the truths of the Bible. Devil though he is, he never disputes them or attempts to reason them away. For Christians the word of the Lord should be a sufficient rule of life. It was true that rule might be abused, as it was by Satan in the instance under consideration. It might be misused and misapplied from motives of self-interest, or to mislead others. It is a common thing to meet persons who try to wrest from you an indorsement of their views, by asking leading questions. The rule may not only be misused but misinterpreted. The very authority that men attach to the Bible leads their seducers to use as a means of accomplishing their seduction. The true teachings of the word of God were to be found by candid comparison of Scripture with Scripture. It would not do to take an isolated passage, torn from its context, and applied in a manner for which it was never intended; the comparison must be honest and candid throughout. Men who go to the Bible with a settled purpose of trying to find encouragement for their favored weaknesses, or for their questionable undertakings are often allowed by God to follow their own inclination until, through suffering and repentance, they are brought to a better sense. It was a favorite fallacy with certain philosophers of the present day that the Bible itself confirmed their assertion that "God is unknowable." "Who can, by searching, find out God?" they ask us triumphantly; while such other texts, as "No man hath seen Him at any time," and similar passages, are pressed into service to prove from God's own word that the efforts of His believers are futile. But it was also written, (and this these so-called philosophers were very chary of using,) "This is life eternal, that we should know the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." Jehovah, dwelling in clouds of darkness, and holding himself aloof from all but a favored few, might well be described by the dwellers in an early age in phrases like those used by Job and the earlier phrophets. There was a difference between a thing known and a thing known fully. It was one thing to know the Atlantic, to swim in it, and to hold its waters in one's hand, but it was another thing to sound its depth or weigh its volume. A thing can be apprehended when it cannot be comprehended. One religious body of the present day had built itself upon the idea of the unity of God. This was true to a certain extent, but it did not in any way detract from the separate divinity of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Whatever from the Bible proves that the Father is God, would prove that the Son was God, and the Holy Ghost God also. "I and my Father are one," was the language of the inspired text. "Before Abraham was I am." There could be no mistaking the meaning of these passages. It was in just this way, by comparing Scripture with Scripture things spiritual with things spiritual, that they could arrive at certain truths. However different superficially, underlying all, we find the same substantial agreement upon every point.

All things affecting us and our fellow-creatures have been ordained beforehand by God. This was another truth which different factions had warped to suit their purposes. At one extreme was the hopeless gloom of fatalism; at the other, the mad extravagances of pantheistic worship. Among the idolators of India God was alike in the monarch on the throne, and the people over whom he ruled, in the robber, and in the robber's victim, in the murdered, and in the murderer's knife. Such absurdities rose from the fanatical distortion of truths which, in their proper place, were full of hope and comfort. God tells us that if we sin, it is because we love sin; if we live in the darkness, it is because we love darkness. The fact that both darkness and sin have been pre-ordained from the beginning does not detract from our guilt in loving them. All men know that when they sin they choose the sin. An additional text which had been wrested from its proper meaning was that portion of the one hundred and thirteenth Psalm which promise full forgiveness to the sinner. One of the misinterpretations which had been placed upon it was that sins once committed could never be fully atoned. This was a similar error to those already pointed out. The same passage that told of the blood of Christ cleansing sins said, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father." From other passages of the New Testament it had been argued that the Church was imperishable and indestructible, and this notwithstanding the fact that the warnings against disobedient and careless churches are repeated again and again. There was need for vigilance, for watchfulness, and for prayer, more to-day than many of them thought. It was a common saying that persecution and kindred agencies could not put down the truth. This was false. There were to-day regions of the earth where persecution and Jesuitical cunning had completely trodden out the spirit of freedom and religious liberty. It was a gratuitous assertion that the Church must always be a visible Church. There was no such assertion either in the Old or New Testament. In point of fact, there was a time when the Old Testament Church was not a visible church. Even the prophet when he looked around him on the besotted people given over to idolatry was forced to say, "I only am left." While guarded from above, she was not so impregnable that we must not watch her, and defend her against her adversaries. Fanaticism differed from intelligent religion in dwelling on a single truth or half truth to the exclusion of all others. Nothing was more strengthening to the human judgment than the calm and reverent study of God's Word; a study from which both the moral and intellectual natures were capable of drawing unlimited nourishment. There was danger even among ostensibly Protestant Churches, that amid the growth of wealth and the elaboration of church methods, this most important means of grace should be neglected and fall into disuse. The worship of many of these churches consisted, when analyzed, of by three ingredients, first, sacred concerts, and not always very sacred; second, lyceum concerts, and third, devotional reading of Scriptures and praying. The right way to magnify the Word of God was to set it up in the midst and worship it in spirit and in truth. The speaker, in conclusion, asked for the sympathy and assistance of his people in the ministrations of the coming year, and invoked a full measure of the Divine blessing upon their mutual labors.

A WONDROUS PRAYER.

SERMON BY REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., AT ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL.

Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, preached last evening in Saint Chrysostom's Chapel, at Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, the subject of the discourse being the family as a type of the Church of God. During the service a child was baptized, and the impressive baptismal service of the Church was used as an illustration of one of the points of the sermon. The text was taken from the third chapter of Ephesians, fourteenth and fifteenth verses:

> For this cause I bow my knee to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named.

Dr. Seymour said: These words introduce the prayer of St. Paul in the Roman prison, and this prayer is the principal portion of the lesson of the day as set apart by the Church. By the selection of this lesson the Church testifies that this is designed as much for us as it was for the Ephesians. It is a wondrous prayer. It would scarcely be expected that the Apostle would offer it for a Church just snatched from heathendom. It would be expected that he would pray for their endowment with the Christian virtues, but the prayer is that Christ should dwell in them. The spectacle presented by the apostle praying is a sad one. Struck down by persecution and chained between two Roman soldiers, he invokes the marvelous blessings of God on his children by the Egean Sea. There is no other human institution which could fitly represent the Church, save the one he chose—the family. The various other organizations of men, such as the club, the guild, the art or science association, all result from circumstances, and pass away as these change. They are all artificial, but the family has relationships of God's creation. We do not choose who shall be our fathers or mothers, or brothers or sisters. In the human family, whether a man rises to proud eminence or sinks into obscurity he is still our brother, and we cannot disavow him. If proof of the inspiration of the Scriptures were needed it would be in such thoughts as this, because no human ingenuity could bring words together representing such living realities. But the wondrous comparison does not end with this. The family represents unity and diversity. The father and mother represent manhood and womanhood, and all human attributes are represented as embodied in the different members of the family. So as a whole it typifies the Church of God as does a temple with its different materials brought from the different parts of the world and united in a harmonious whole to the glory of God. The family again is not made up alone of those now living, but all who have lived and are now called above, as the Church recognizes in her prayers.

Dr. Seymour in his sermon then described the manner in which a family typified in its daily life and in the life experiences of its members the experiences of the Church from the time of the patriarchs until now. The history of the Church was also likened to the passing of a procession. Each condition through which the Church has passed was represented by the various conditions of human life. Notwithstanding all that disfigures the family on earth there is no word that stands for better things than home. So the Church to which Paul likens it takes within itself all that is best and noblest and stamps it with immortality and makes it perfect. We are to be brought into this Church through Christ, who passed through all human experiences and sanctified them. Hence the prayer to-night of the mother who brought her babe to the baptismal font. It could only be offered because Christ was born of woman and reversed the curse that had been pronounced, by his experience sanctifying and consecrating each condition that He could immortalize them in the future life of the Church. The story can be briefly told but not satisfactorily explained, but this is in accord with the mysteries of life. An ignorant man could not be made to believe in the mysteries of the electric telegraph, nor could a wise man be made to believe it fifty years ago. So the life of our Lord is a mystery. He came into the world and lived. Before He ascended again He left behests with His Apostles. He bade us be baptized and receive the holy eucharist, and He left His benediction as He ascended. And in fulfillment of the type left by Elijah, who left his mantle with Elisha, Christ dropped his mantle, the Church of God. To know the length and breadth, the height and depth of His love, is to know the story of Him who died on the cross. If we do His will we shall be numbered among those that make up the family of God on earth, and at last we shall be called to take our place among the fold of God on high.

GOD'S GREAT PROMISE.

SERMON BY REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON AT CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson officiated at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday, where a large congregation had gathered to welcome him home from Europe. In the evening he preached from the text:

> Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—St. Matthew, xxviii., 11.

Considering the circumstances under which this saying was uttered it might with truth be termed one of the most audacious in the whole range of literature. It's author was a young man, poor, of humble parentage, inexperienced in the ways of men, and in every respect the last person, who, in the eyes of worldly wisdom, would be capable of the miracles promised by him. Helpless himself, his weak companions and following were, if possible, still more helpless, and the only value which could be set upon his words by those who heard them, was that which would be accorded the declarations of any dreamer or enthusiast. It was not what a philosopher might without presumption promise, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will show you how to find rest." No! the pledge was an unequivocal and explicit one—"I will give you rest"—not, "show you how to find it." And how many were there who were not weary and heaven laden? How many were there who had not sought in vain that rest which was here promised? Our best works, those which we most delighted in, were in the end irksome and unprofitable. The better the builder the more is he inclined to see faults in His work, and to regard the result of all his toil, as mere vanity. How much then must the great mass of mankind feel the heavy burdens which are placed upon them, and how great must be the power which can relieve them from those burdens. It has been sometimes alleged by critics that Jesus does not anywhere proclaim himself God. Surely we could hardly ask for a stronger or more unqualified declaration than is contained in this offer of His to the weary. None but a God could produce the vast result here promised, and none but a God would dare to promise such a miracle. As man he promised it, and as God he gave it. How immeasurable the nature of the gift let the long-drawn history of the human race tell us. What was it that all the exponents of human wishes, all the great poets, philosophers, and sages had toiled for and cried for in vain? Rest, that rest which to the weary, heart-sick traveler on the wastes of life is far sweeter than all the mirages which fancy holds out to him or fortune realizes. The hard facts of this existence gall us and chafe us continually, and though we may affect to despise them, or endeavor to forget them, they are still as stubborn and unmoved as ever. The only true relief, the only true cure, is to be found in the loving arms of Jesus, which are ever outstretched to save and protect. "Come unto Him, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and He will refresh you."

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS IN PRAYER.

SERMON BY REV. THOMAS W. ARMITAGE, D. D., IN THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

There was a moderately large attendance of worshipers present at the services in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning to listen to a sermon by Rev. Thomas W. Armitage, D. D., on "The Elements of Successful Prayer." After the usual introductory services the Pastor said that at the last Wednesday evening meeting his thoughts had been drawn to the means of bringing the people nearer to Christ, nearer to God, for therein was their strength and life. And one of the brethren present had requested him to preach upon the subject, and his mind had turned this morning to the consideration of "The elements of successful prayer, as the very best method of getting closer to Christ." The text would be found in the seventh chapter of St. Matthew, the seventh and eighth verses: "Ask and it shall be given to you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." To ask, to seek, to knock, were all Christian acts; to receive, to find, to have opened were all divine benefactions following those acts. But there were implied conditions upon which these benefactions were dispensed. There was such a thing as asking and receiving not, because perchance we asked amiss. It became us to ask, to seek, to knock in such a manner as to show our faith, so as to be successful in prayer. How could we be successful in prayer? It was clear to him that a vast amount of prayer was unsuccessful, and remained unanswered, and that it should remain unanswered. Sometimes God refused to answer our prayers because we asked for what we desired as a blessing when God knew it would prove a curse it he bestowed it; and he would not curse us. Sometimes we asked blessings without meaning in them, and nothing on earth would perhaps so surprise us or confound us as to have them answered. Sometimes we were greatly suprised that we asked in prayer but did not find our requests answered. Sometimes we asked in such a way that we converted the very promises that stimulated us to prayer into stumbling blocks. The text said "Ask and ye shall receive," but many had asked and had not received, and they stumbled over an apparent violation of the declaration. They should have remembered, however, that the text was not the whole law of prayer—that the law of petition must from the very nature of the case imply more than the mere act of asking. There was evidently a law which intended that the sovereign whose throne was petitioned had implied conditions upon which the whole character of the prayer, the wish, the desire, the intent must be based. Those who prayed must conform their prayer with the purposes of that law, and then they would have their supplications answered. In the first place, we must ask intelligently. In the letter of the Apostle Paul to the Corinthians the Apostle said, "I will pray with the spirit." Well, that was right, and "I will pray with the understanding also." That was as indispensable as the spirit. To pray with the understanding was the stoutest safeguard against delusion. With the spirit only a man might pray and be deluded; with the understanding only he might be unsuccessful. Blend the understanding with the spirit and then we have the successful prayer. There was a special beauty in that act of the understanding which acknowledged our wants and weaknesses in prayer—the spirit and understanding, wisdom resting upon Jesus. One of the greatest attainments of his followers was that which the Apostle enjoined when he said, "In understanding, be ye men!" A man with the smallest mind that ever animated a human breast might offer as successful a prayer as the man with the largest mind. If a man had not ten talents in offering prayer, but one talent only, let him bring that one and not the half of the one. Let him bring all the power he had to the offering of that prayer. Without this there will sometimes be great indulgence and breadth of language, and breadth of feeling, because in refusing to address an intelligent God he is debasing himself. Now what was the use of understanding in offering prayer? In the first place, it secured deliberativeness, a true perception of the boundlessness of the Divine nature, the wonderfulness of the Divine mercy. The ineffable splendor of the Divine character would lead us into the Divine presence with the heart full of simplicity, of a quiet and solemn awe. When a man came into the presence of God with the belief that he came not to a stern judge, but to the gentlest and most kind of fathers, there would be a proper feeling in prayer; he would divest himself of all ornamental and ostentatious language and give himself to the absorbing view of an independent and attentive God. In the second place the use of understanding in prayer secured comprehensiveness. He saw no such delicious influences upon the spirit as the sense of enlargement which a man received while engaged in prayer. This enlargement was of different kinds; sometimes as to language, again as to time, again as to perceptions. That man would be totally unconscious as to time, as to language, or as to perceptions who prayed with true earnestness, while they who listened would be stricken with wonder. So that he did not use the word comprehensiveness in the sense of contraction, but in the sense of boundless fullness of feelings. Now, if a man plunged himself into some deep river to swim by one deliberate stroke he left the shore. Then by a second, a third, and a fourth he went out into the tide and finally reached the place at which he aimed. So a man who prayed with the understanding would be led by the intuitions of his own spirit into the spirit of the deep things of God. Such a man would also gain to himself a conquering spirit and a child-like simplicity. No one ever knew a man with power and education and spirit that was not as simple as a little child. God united these things; we could not misunderstand them, so that a sigh, a groan, a tear, were the very essence of intelligent simplicity. One could not heave a sigh, draw a groan, or shed a tear without a deep simplicity of nature. True intelligent simplicity would bring us at once to the vital specialties of prayer. It cut its way right to the very nerve and muscle of prayer. When a man prayed all over the world, we might know that he was not praying at all. When a man prayed for everything, and nothing in particular, we might know that he was not praying with the understanding. A man that was earnest in prayer had nothing to do with the universal and broad generalities of things. He had something to present before his God. True intelligence so simplified prayer that it addressed itself in its own language to God, with which language all could entirely unite. That man prayed with the understanding whose words were so plain that the most illiterate who united in the petition could understand what he said. A man praying with the feelings would use no pompous, ostentatious words. And this was also true of the use of dark and mystical expressions in prayer, for they were prayers in an unknown tongue which the unlettered could not understand. True simplicity in prayer would prevent all that was incongruous, all that was ostentatious and vain, in reaching Him who was petitioned. In the next place, successful prayer must be presented fervently—it must be fired with ardor. An old divine had said that "cold prayers like cold suitors never win." If a man wanted to win the heart of a woman he must let her know that his very voice is warm with the fire of his heart. Prayer, however beautifully arranged as to words, without ardor was like sacrifice without fire. When incense was poured into a censer, hot coals were heaped upon the unguent, so that it might send forth its sweet odor. There was as much difference between cold and fervid prayers as there was between the painted dove which a master had put upon the canvas and the living bird which soared and flapped its strong pinions in the blue ether of the sky. The boy archer never looked where his arrow would fall, but a William Tell aimed where the shaft should alight so that it might cleave the apple and yet leave the boy unharmed. As an old preacher had said it was not the arithmetic, nor the rhetoric, nor the geometry of our prayers that made them successful, but it was the divinity of our prayers which made them effectual. For Christ's sake, then, brethren should lay more of their dead sacrifices before God. If the prayer warmed not their own hearts how could it warm God's heart? His heart was burning in a flame of love for them, and had he not reason to complain when their petition was a mass of ice in the shape of a human heart. Such a petition was in the position of the Arctic explorers who sought a passage by way of the North Pole to India. They would all be frost-bound, and need the warm rays of a fervent sun to unbind them. The best evidence of fervent prayer was that evidence which St. Augustine had spoken of. He was on a visit to the house of a sick man. There were gathered there all his friends and relatives. All were silent and weeping, and St. Augustine offered this short prayer, "Lord, what prayers dost Thou hear if not these?" There we had the very eloquence, the element, the essence of prayer; the very soul of fervor, filled with intelligence and given wings with which to fly upward to heaven. The next element in prayer was faith. We must ask in faith, nothing doubting. The mere word of a man challenges our faith, but yet the promises of God too often failed to do it. We prayed full of doubting, and yet we were no better persuaded that all faithless prayer was perfectly fruitless. If prayer was the arrow then faith was the bow, and a man might as well have an arrow in his quiver when there was no bow in his hand. The children of Israel prevailed because they trusted in the Lord God of their fathers. The word "knock" in the text seemed to imply the impression of boldness. St. Paul said, "Let us go boldly in the faith." Not with arrogance or presumption, but with the boldness of faith. We needed the boldness of faith in addressing our heavenly Father. When a man went to God in faith, his faith honored and sustained him, and his faith rested upon what God was; rested upon his own necessity, and upon the relation between him and God. Those who went to God in prayer might know first of all whether they had gone to Him in faith by a certain quiet of the spirit, a lifting from them of the burden which they had taken to His feet when a man believed he had faith in believing. If a man staggered under a burden, he went to God to lay it at His feet. He rose from his knees and went staggering on again. There was a very strong proof that he did not leave the burden where he professed to leave it. Faith uses her wings in flying to heaven with our prayer, and then comes back to earth and uses her feet in going up and down and preparing us to receive the answer to our prayer. Prayers must also be perseveringly offered, as any angler who had long waited without success rearranges his hook and again casts it into the water, again and again, and when at last success crowned the patient persevering effort they should find the piece of gold in the fish's mouth. The text was beautifully clear as to the method and the reward. "Ask." There was nothing difficult about that. "Seek." There was something they did not see. "Knock." There was an obstruction to be taken out of the way. Delay in God, importunity in man, were intended to bring the asker and the Giver together. These were the very elements of success in prayer.

A BIBLE CHARACTER IDENTIFIED.

SERMON BY REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT AT ST. LUKE'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The services at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church in West Forty-first street, last evening, were conducted by Rev. William P. Abbott, who preached a sermon based upon the following text:

> Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? This that is glorious in his apparel, traveling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save.
>
> Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-vat?
>
> I have trodden the wine-press alone; and of the people there was none with me; for I will tread them in mine anger and trample them in my fury, and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my raiment.—Isaiah, xix., 1, 2, 3.

There had always been a difference of opinion among theologians and learned men concerning the identity of the character brought to light in this text. Some had averred that it was Judas Maccabeus. To the mind of the speaker it seemed plain that a careful reading of the text would convince anyone that none other than the Lord Jesus Christ was referred to. Was not the soil dyed red with blood when He was the victim of the children of wrath? The prophet saw a hero coming, not clad in a glittering uniform with gilded epaulets and surrounded by a gorgeous staff, nor yet as one trembling but "traveling in the greatness of his strength." How strong a tread! How stately does he hold! Who is the mighty hero? The answer is plain, "I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save." This question was hardly answered before a second was asked: "Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel?" * * * Both questions were explicitly answered in the text. "I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save." I was am to become your Saviour, and not yours alone, but of the whole human family. Let us, said the speaker, look at the new man-body of the Saviour. If we go back to the book of Genesis we read after the world was completed. God said: "Let us make man after our own image" * * * and it was done. He was placed in the Garden of Eden, and what a home! A land flowing with milk and honey; the lion and the lamb lay peacefully together; no storms rent the clouds, and no clouds darkened the sky. It was a home beautiful beyond conception, because the hands of the Divine had fashioned it and decked it with green fields and beautiful groves. It was here man stood in the midst of harmony. Then came the declaration of the law "If thou eatest of the forbidden fruit thou shalt surely die. We next find him driven from Eden, the gates closed, and death, temporal, spiritual, and eternal staring him in the face. Nor was this all; the threat was extended to all succeeding generations. Then it was that the Saviour interposed. He knew there could be no remission of sins without shedding blood. It was impossible for God to be clothed with death, therefore He took upon Himself man's nature, and underwent his sufferings and consequent death. This mode was accepted by God, and was proclaimed to the human race. For over 3,000 years the people yearned for the fulfillment of this promise, and when at last He came He was unkown and unrecognized save to a few. The speaker next graphically depicted the suffering of the Saviour in the Garden of Gethsemane and His agony on the cross, and said he sometimes thought it hard that in that trying hour, there was none to comfort and to sympathize with Him. He died and rose again, and so will those who sleep in Him. The speaker said he firmly believed that one day all who slept in Christ would rise in their original bodies to be judged by the majesty of God. He believed that the millennium was at hand; that the hour was near when the myriads of voices on earth should mingle with those in Heaven, and proclaim Jesus monarch indeed of earth. In conclusion the speaker exhorted the congregation to have faith in the words of Christ, and although the time might seem long of fulfillment, and their tribulations greater than they could bear, yet he believed much comfort could be derived from a constant perusal of the Scriptures.

MINING STOCK GAMBLING CHECKED.

SOME OF THE PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE FAILURE OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Sacramento *Record-Union* comments as follows upon the great failure:

"The Bank of California drew its means from every class in the community, producing an enormous aggregate, and then placed this at the service of the brokers to conduct these operations. These means have now been dissipated—they no longer exist; much of the capital is absolutely lost, nor can any fresh concentration be effected for this purpose. Mining stocks will for some time be almost unavailable as bankable collateral, and when they shall become more available as collateral, it will be chiefly with private lenders, whose aggregate resources can amount to but a fraction of the sum that has been hitherto employed upon them. In short, mining stock gambling in San Francisco has received a blow from which it will not recover within any reasonable period, and it is probable that by the time other circumstances might render its resumption possible, on the scale of the past, the more conservative habits of investment that will be formed in the interval will be potential in restraining, even if they fail wholly to suppress, the gambling spirit.

Nor is this all. The life of mining-stock gambling is and has always been the Comstock lode. There is in that lode at this time a single, though a very large, bunch of ore that yields a handsome profit on its extraction. At one other point, two miles away, are the remains of a second bunch, which are being extracted at some profit. With the exception of these two isolated and widely-separated bodies, there is not one dollar of profit in sight or in definite prospect throughout the entire extent of that great vein. The intervening barren property has been selling in the stock market at rates aggregating scores of millions of dollars. As a mining purchase, one-tenth of rates lately current would be a high—a very high—figure to pay for it. This consideration, superadded to those above adduced, renders sufficiently apparent the conclusion that there is no prospect of a speedy disposition, even on the part of this people, to resume reckless mining speculation. Another consequence that is likely to flow from this general state of affairs is that of reform in mining management. A greater proportion than heretofore of the capital ventured in mining enterprise will be embarked as legitimate investment, to the requirements of which mining management will steadily be brought to conform.

It will be remarked that this blow to the Stock Exchange is one that carries with it far-reaching effects—some of them of a character that may demand a considerable period of time for their accomplishment, but are none the less discernable and the subject of safe prophecy. Reform in the business habits of a community, in its habits of thought as well as of action, is perforce the work of time, but in this case inexorable circumstances are to compel it. The imagination can, without too much difficulty, figure to itself the process. It is needful to contemplate the community of San Francisco proceeding on its career, most of its industries and interests prospering and developing, an adequate share of its large and hourly-increasing capital devoted to their advancement, stock gambling checked and hampered and undergoing a sure process of strangulation, and the imagination can picture with more or less success and accuracy the nature of the change which not many months will be sufficient to produce. The mental vision perceives distinctly coming changes in the habits both of thought and action of our people, that are all in the direction of reform and moral and social improvement.

The condition of California street, with the Bank of California and its influences eliminated, is worthy of attentive consideration. I use the term "California street" as the corresponding words "Wall street" or "Lombard street" are used, and in preference to the "Money Market" or any such phrase, because we will deal with concrete realities, and not an impalpable something that is hedged with mystery. San Francisco's money is borrowable money. No matter who owns it, it is banked somewhere—that is, it is practically held by California street on short notice or on demand. The owners could ask for it all any day, and if any large fraction of that money really was demanded—why, it could not be paid. The ratio of cash reserve to the bank deposits is small. A true bank "reserve" ought not to be understood to include the cash which the bank keeps to transact its daily business—or at least we ought to distinguish this cash in the till and safety fund—the special reserve held to meet extraordinary demands. This reserve may be held in the form of public bonds, and these ought to rest in the capital money market of the country—New-York—where it may be converted into gold at a moment's notice and the proceeds drawn in cash from the United States Sub-Treasury here. Or the reserve may be held in any form that insures its convertibility into cash gold at short notice. The stock of cash in California street is liable to depletion on order from New-York in times of scarcity there, or through its export thither by its owners at times when the premium is high, or by local demand to meet sudden apprehension—whether rational or irrational. In any case, safety demands that the depletion be promptly supplied, and the only large and permanent stock of coin in the country is that in the United States Treasury. When a domestic demand arises in California street, at a time of foreign drain, the pressure is most severe."

THE GENERAL INDIAN COUNCIL.

OCKMULGEE, Indian Territory, Sept. 12.—The general council of all the Indian nations and tribes held at this place, before adjourning passed a resolution unanimously repudiating Caddo Boudinot. In regard to opening up the Territory to the white man, a resolution was adopted, all concurring, expressive of the principle that this is the Indian's country by many solemn treaties, and if ever it is settled up, it must be by the Indians, with a government suitable for Indians.

KING ALFONSO.

THE LIFE OF A SPANISH MONARCH.

A FRIGHTFUL ROUND OF DUTIES—THE ROYAL THIRST FOR REST—WHAT THE KING-MAKERS HAVE TO GUARD AGAINST—AN UNPROMISING OUTLOOK.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on Aug. 30:

"We are told that the King is at last to be allowed to go for a short holiday to his country seat at La-granja. It was full time that a chance should be given to him to escape the torrid heat of the capital. It is added that one of the Ministers is to be in constant attendance; but it will be something for his overworked Majesty to enjoy a short respite from the other members of the Council.

Our active sympathies are necessarily circumscribed within the limits of our imaginative powers. We can only feel for one of our fellow-beings in proportion to our abilities to feel with him, to identify ourselves with him, or, as the common saying is, to put ourselves in his place. Often, as I pass the stately palace in the Plaça de Oriente, I endeavor to realize the position in which its exalted inmate, King Alfonzo XII. has been placed by his premature elevation. I catch myself playing in imagination his part for him. I conjure up the image of the poor 'boy King,' as he paces the vast and sumptuous halls of his Alcazar, starting at the echo of his solitary footstep on the marble floor. There is something dismaying in the idea of that utter loneliness, and the attempt that was made to relieve it by bringing over his sister to live with him has only aggravated the dreariness of the situation; for the Countess of Girgenti, or Princess of Asturias, is a stiff, ungenial personage, a young widow, whose second marriage is a theme of diplomatic speculation, and an heir presumptive between whom and the crown there is now only that one solitary life of the boy King.

Alfonso has now been nearly eight months on the throne. He is supposed to rule as well as to reign. His advisers fill the office of responsible Ministers. Once a day they come to him with papers to sign, and with arduous questions about the solution of which they have to solicit his royal pleasure. Theoretically, they alone are answerable for their measures, and the King can do no harm; but, practically, Alfonso, young as he is, knows full well that the consequences of their blunders would fall upon him alone, and his Ministers would escape with no worse punishment than a pension of 30,000 or 40,000 reals. The Ministers find him alone when they come in; they leave him alone when they are dismissed. Private, intimate counsel the King has none, for his sister seldom or never crosses the threshold of the King's apartments, and most of her time is spent in long visits to the Madrid nunneries. The King's household has been chosen for him, and the friends who came with him from Paris, if they have access to him, are debarred from their former familiar intercourse.

On a recent occasion, it is said, the young King, being on the point of retiring to rest, with no other attendant than his old friend and servant, Murphy, now Conde de Morphi and Gentleman of the Bedchamber, was fidgeting about the room in his night-dress, rummaging from corner to corner, looking under and behind the bedstead, as if he could summon no resolution to turn in. Morphi, greatly surprised, asked his royal master 'what ailed him, or what cause he had for alarm or uneasiness?' 'Ah, no!' exclaimed the King, 'I am not afraid; I was only looking to see where Alcañices had hid himself; but it seems he is really gone, and,' he added with glee, 'we are rid of him till to-morrow.'

This trifling anecdote, which was at the time the theme of general talk, whether authentic or not, is not without serious significance. Alcañices, or the Duque de Sexto, familiarly known in Madrid under his second title, is a good-natured, popular nobleman, a grand seigneur, who keeps a good stud of horses, and employs a Yorkshire groom; and he is by no means personally obnoxious to the young sovereign, to whose cause he has been consistently devoted. It was only a harmless joke that Don Alfonso indulged in when he thus hinted that even the company of his Mayordomo Mayor could be *toujours perdrix* to him. But it would be no matter for wonder if the perpetual watch and restraint the Government deem it expedient to put upon the King's movements should prove somewhat irksome to him, and he should wish now and then to be released from a companion, however amusing, who seems commissioned to follow him as his shadow.

The fact is, the King's Ministers are conscious that they are not the men of the King's choice; that they imposed themselves upon him and upon the country by their own act, and deem themselves justified in submitting the young sovereign to a perpetual tutelage, which may enable them to shield themselves behind the King's person, identify the Government with the dynasty, and persuade the sovereign that whoever is not with them is against him. Jealous of each other as they are, and discordant on all other matters, the King-makers are only of one mind on this point, that a watch must for their common interest be set upon the King of their choice, and the possibility of his looking for abler Generals or trustier counselors than those who now surround him must be averted by denying their adversaries free access to him. They cannot hermetically seal the doors of the Alcazar; they cannot keep such great men as Serrano or Concha cooling their heels in the ante-chamber; they cannot forbid the King laying a knife and fork at his royal table for Sagasta on State occasions; but they have placed about the sovereign's person this high-born, omnipresent, and *tant-soit-peu* dull as well as officious Grandee Alcañices, who, if he cannot prevent all intercourse between the King and those who are looked upon as 'disaffected men,' may, at any rate, always be at hand to counteract any impression they might make on the royal mind, if not by refuting their arguments, at least by questioning their motives. All this explains the relief felt by Don Alfonso at the temporary absence of that noble attendant, whom, to use a Spanish expression, 'he even finds in his soup.'

Unless it be during the hours which are allowed for his night's rest, the King has little chance of thinking or acting for himself. His walks, his rides, his pastimes are subjected to the chill regularity of palace etiquette. His only diversion is business—State business transacted with a discordant Council, the members of which sway his mind in obedience to diverging views and conflicting interests, the business of a State into which hardly the most vast, active, and mature mind could be expected to bring anything like order and clearness.

The War Minister presents himself to the King with his decree for a new draft of 100,000 conscripts. It is the third *quinta* within the twelve months, and, like the two preceding ones, it is intended rather to bring relief to the Treasury by selling exemptions at £80 than to swell the ranks of an army which is, after all, rather in want of officers than men. The Minister of Finance next comes in with his budget—a beggarly account of empty boxes, heavy debt, and curtailed income; his colleague of the *Fomento* calls the King's attention to the deplorable condition of trade and industry, the utter discredit of the National Bank, and a backwardness of all public works which places Spain on a level of civilization with Morocco or Timbuctoo. Presently, however, to remove the gloom which, in his intercourse with these birds of ill-omen, gathers on the King's brow, enters the President of the Council, Canovas del Castillo, a man of sunny countenance and sanguine temperament, ready to pooh-pooh all difficulties and sneer at objections, and satisfied all is for the best in this best of all possible States, and that the boat he is steering is the safest imaginable craft for those who will trust themselves to his skill—or his luck.

The Ministers are, as a rule, admitted singly to the King's presence, each on the day of the week appointed to him; but the Saturday is reserved for a general conference of the whole Ministry, under the sovereign's immediate Presidency. Unfortunately, there are hardly any measures referring to matters of general policy, to questions of constitutional government, to reforms in the administration of justice, and, above all things, to the settlement of the religious dispute—the conciliation of liberty with unity of faith—on which the Ministers can even pretend that they agree. And, as if the divided counsels of the Ministers themselves were not sufficiently bewildering, there is no lack of officious and, as it were, volunteer advisers ready at any time to harass the King's mind. These are either the partisans whom each member of the discordant Cabinet brings in support of his own peculiar views, or statesmen of former ministries too high and mighty, as I said, to be always kept waiting outside the doors, besides a host of other persons entitled to the *grandes entrées* for some reason or other, the King's Confessor, the Nuncio, the Archbishop of Valladolid, to say nothing of more obscure backstairs intruders, messengers from the Queen Mother, &c.; for, although no communication between Isabella II. and Alfonso XII. is allowed without Ministerial supervision, although the ex-Queen's telegrams are rigorously examined at the Home Office before they are allowed to reach their destination, intercourse between mother and son cannot altogether be prevented, and the King has to listen to the endless suggestions, and the still more interminable complaints, of the fallen sovereign, who thinks it very unnatural that she should still be proscribed and banished from a country where her son reigns. In the multitude of counselors there is not wisdom for the King, but confusion—a confusion which in Spain, as in France, is not merely on the surface, apparent in the King's Council or in the Assembly of the people's representatives, but has its roots in the hearts of the people themselves, in that personal greed and ambition, those class rancors and jealousies, all those elements of social disorder which are the result of revolution and which perpetuate it. The nation is as much at a loss to understand what it wants as those who presume to govern it, and the King has to shape his course under the influence of thousands of persons not only incapable of enlightening but often, and for their own selfish motives, bent on misleading him.

No wonder, under such circumstances, if Don Alfonso has in many instances either openly expressed a desire or secretly laid a plan to rid himself of a thraldom which might make him almost envious of the condition of the meanest of his subjects; no wonder if the thought either of abdication or of clandestine flight has frequently flashed through his mind. But whatever may be the views and aims of his advisers, the idea that the young King should either run away, or that he should be allowed one minute's time to think either of that or of anything else, has never been, and could not be for one moment, seriously entertained. There is no end to the uses to which that feeble, boyish royalty is put in Madrid. From morning to evening, from week's end to week's end, there are duties, social or political, civil or religious, to be attended to—foreign Ministers to be received, grandees to be 'hatted,' Knights of the Golden Fleece to be dubbed, paupers' feet to be washed; the King in every procession; the King at every bull-fight; the King to open carnival, the King to close Lent; the King to inaugurate a market, to bury the dead, to christen the new born; the King everywhere, the King the man of all-work. Don Alfonso, a well-meaning, intelligent lad, aware of his own deficiencies, alive to his responsibilities, anxious to fit himself for a place to which he was too early and too suddenly called, came in with full determination to consecrate at least a few hours daily to the pursuit of those studies which were so unexpectedly interrupted; but leisure even to open a book is denied him, and the *farrago* of home and foreign newspapers with which, by his order, his table is covered, is suffered to lie there untouched from one day to another. Everything seems contrived to harass and weary, to fag and bore, without improving the King's mind, to give him a distaste and a loathing for that kingly estate of which only the dull routine and the empty pageantry are known to him.

King Alfonso, be it remembered, was brought in as the bearer of the two great blessings Spain was in the sorest need of—peace and a Government. But with respect to the war, the King-makers—Primo de Rivera, Jovellar, and Martinez Campos—after driving from the field Moriones, Concha, Terreros, and other men abler than themselves, and after collecting an immense force, with which something like temporary success was achieved, are now in some unaccountable manner pausing in their career, apparently as much afraid of too complete a victory as the worst of their predecessors ever were. As to the Government, the Ministers have appointed a commission to frame a Constitution. The commission have settled all those points on which there was no dispute, and agreed to differ on all the rest. The result is that the Constitution has not gone and will not go beyond a mere project, and the Ministers will continue to grind the people with new taxes and conscriptions till all the resources of the nation in men and money are exhausted, giving no account either to King or people, and compounding with their own consciences on such terms as they best can. Already several months since the best friends of the King and the Government averred that unless a very decisive blow could be dealt to Carlism before the end of the Summer, the present state of things would become absolutely intolerable. But the Summer is well nigh over, and the blow has fallen hardly as much on the Carlists as upon the 100,000 poor, undersized conscripts of nineteen who are to be food for the Carlists' gunpowder."

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

A CARD FROM MR. SIMONTON—THE PRESS REPORTS OF THE RECENT FINANCIAL TROUBLES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Certain journals, whose grievance is that they are excluded from the Associated Press, persistently reiterate, day after day, vague and general imputations against this office. By ingenious perversions and distortions they seek to impress conviction upon the public mind that our reports in connection with the Bank of California suspension have been fabricated or dishonestly molded, partly for the purpose of affecting stock speculations, and partly in pursuit of what they are pleased to style a quarrel between the Bank and the San Francisco *Bulletin* and *Call*—two newspapers in which the undersigned has long held a proprietary interest.

I have waited in vain for any distinct specification that would enable me to hold some respectable party responsible in such way as would bring the facts to a judicial decision. If our assailants believe a tithe of what they put forth by means of craven insinuation, they are false to their duty as citizens, when they fail to make such formal complaint as would subject the undersigned to the perils of that law which makes utterance of false news, for the purpose of affecting values, a criminal offense. But that course would explode the calumnies and expose their utterers to public reprobation, and so they will not abandon safe innuendo, the stiletto with which timid assassins of character in every age have sought to reach their victims. I repel their charges with indignant scorn, and both challenge and defy them.

It is due to those who have learned to trust the general accuracy and fairness of news for which this office is responsible that I should set my general denial against the slanders aimed at the integrity of our service. To that end let me say:

First—Our San Francisco agent has no connection with and is wholly independent of any newspaper office in that city. He has a good reputation as a fair and truthful man. His reports regarding the recent financial difficulties have been uninfluenced by any suggestion from this office, other than that they should be full, prompt, and accurate. Careful comparison of his reports with those of the local journals proves that he was conservative, discreet, and remarkably successful in giving us the facts as they appeared to the best-informed judgment at the respective dates of his several messages, and without any bias one way or the other. When those who have the right shall choose to investigate, they will find that his sources of information were thoroughly respectable and as reliable as intelligence and good faith can make human fallibility. I fail to see how he could have fulfilled his duty by omitting anything that has been forwarded.

Second—It is not true that our work has been affected in any way by any "quarrel" between the Bank of California and the San Francisco *Bulletin* and the *Call*—for no such quarrel existed. Several of the most influential Directors of the bank always have been, and still are, among the stanchest friends of the journals named. It is a significant fact that none of them participated in the recent public meeting—originated by personal friends of the late Mr. Ralston as a tribute to his memory, but which the combined "Ring" interests of California seized upon as the convenient opportunity to ventilate their hate of independent journalists who, during fifteen years have stood between them and the people whom they sought to oppress or plunder. Notice, if you please, that no report of that meeting claims that the principal speaker, Col. Barnes, added to the chivalric eulogy of his late client and friend a single word that was disrespectful to the journalists who had opposed that friend's course in public affairs. No other respectable or prominent gentleman, among the hundreds whose names are familiar, is reported as taking part in the denunciatory proceedings. I appeal confidently to any old Californian whose own character is above reproach to sustain the assertion that, when the intelligence and moral worth of San Francisco undertake to utter indignation, it will find some more reputable mouthpiece than the one selected to vituperate the press on Wednesday night.

The notorious "Tom Fitch," who did the Fillingsgate on that occasion, was pilloried in the San Francisco *Bulletin* by the undersigned in March, 1863, by publication of sworn testimony, taken before Special Treasury Agent Thomas Brown, by order of President Lincoln and Secretary Chase. That testimony implicated Fitch in the sale of subordinate appointments in the San Francisco Mint for money. The disgraceful facts were so clear that Mr. Lincoln dismissed the then Superintendent of the Mint on account of it. Here you have Fitch's motive for abuse of us—a motive intensified, doubtless, by the fact that, while I have never repeated the publication of the above recited facts until now, I did—within a year or two past—refuse to meet him, simply because I know that "whosoever toucheth pitch shall be defiled."

The books of Laidlaw & Co., agents in this City of the Bank of California, show that my partners were remitting considerable sums to me through that institution, down to within a week of the suspension. Does that look like a deadly "quarrel" between them and the bank? Nor had they any "quarrel" with Mr. Ralston, its late President. My partners believed his course in regard to a certain well-known scheme vitally affecting the public interest to be vicious, dangerous, and permanently injurious to the public welfare. Accordingly they opposed and criticised him in such manner as they thought duty required. Their assailants, with the usual recklessness of unreasoning passion, urge that Mr. Ralston was driven to suicide by these criticisms, and in the same breath they protest that his death was accidental, as every humane man prefers to believe it was. They characterize the criticisms as brutal, and cite never a paragraph to support the shrieking lie.

Whatever the *Bulletin* and *Call* said of Mr. Ralston was uttered honestly and fearlessly, when he was in full health and vigor, surrounded by powerful friends, and at the head of a financial institution that had been looked upon as invincible. We have no wish to pursue him in his grave, but something is due also to the living; and it is unmanly to demand that the living shall be silent under the blows of persistent calumny, lest their self-defense against moral assassination shall reflect by inference upon the dead. In California we rest securely upon the people. We know our constituency, and that the masses approve and sustain the general course of the *Bulletin* and *Call*, and so we have no misgivings as to the result. The reference herein to our San Francisco journals finds its apology in the fact that in my connection with them is sought plausible motive for the base betrayal of my trust, with which our assailants charge me.

Third—No one will be more ready than the Directors of the Bank of California to acquit my partners and myself of having done anything to precipitate the recent disaster. Not a whisper of its troubles was uttered by either of us through the press until the bank had closed its doors. When I was in San Francisco in May last we knew that Mr. Ralston was on the brink of failure, but not the least intimation of the fact was given through our agency. For the general interest we hoped that the measures then taken would avert the danger and the panic which his fall at that time would have brought about, and we decided that duty should seal our lips. Is that evidence of deadly malice? Again, days before the suspension I telegraphed my partners to "buy no more drafts from the Bank of California," giving, in secret cypher, the facts which dictated this precaution, as "hints for private investigation only." Not a word of these premonitions was given to the public by either of us, in any form; and yet you are told that the General Agent of the Associated Press breaks banks, creates panics, and smashes things generally in some mysterious way and by such subtle deviltries that not even overwilling accusers are able to specify when, where, or how the wondrous work was done. If "coming events cast their shadows before," our critics are evidently appalled by the shadowy spectres of their own approaching fate—a catastrophe which their reckless economy of justice and truth both presages and invites. I do not propose any further trial of this case by newspaper. Time and inclination forbid it. But any decent opportunity to meet the whole issue in the courts will not be shunned by

Very respectfully, J. W. SIMONTON.

IN DANGER OF THE ICEBERG.

THE TERRIBLE PERIL OF THE PASSENGERS ON THE STEAMER MORAVIAN.

We print below, from the Quebec *Chronicle*, an account of the ordeal through which the steamship Moravian was, by the coolness, skill, and courage of her commander, conducted with safety on the morning of Friday, Sept. 3. The *Chronicle* says:

"From statements of various passengers who arrived from England on board the Allan Line steamship Moravian, Capt. J. Wylie, we learn that that vessel had a narrow escape from going down with a large proportion of those on board. It appears that just about midnight, between Thursday night and Friday morning last, the Moravian was distant from land about one hundred miles from the entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, steaming inward. The night was moonless and both murky and hazy, so that objects were not distinct a few hundred yards from the vessel. The watch was just on the point of being relieved, some of the men had gone below and others were proceeding to take their places. A passenger who had left the saloon and had come on deck to smoke a cigar prior to retiring, thus describes what occurred: I was on the point of walking forward in the direction of the bridge when the sailor stationed in the bow called out 'Ice ahead!' The Captain, who was on the bridge at the time, instantly called out very distinctly, 'Ice ahead!' and simultaneously gave the orders to the engineers through the electric wires to ease, stop, and reverse the engines; he also wired the signal to the man at the wheel, 'Hard-a-port.' His orders were immediately acted upon, and a signal to that effect was sounded on the bells so that he might know that his instructions were promptly obeyed. This action, of course, only took a few seconds to carry out, when the passenger, on looking toward the prow of the boat, saw a large iceberg directly in the ship's course and looming up through the darkness as high as was the lower yard on the foremast. Immediately after, in spite of the shifting of the helm and the reversing of the engines, she struck the ice mountain with a tremendous concussion. It seems that the Moravian, as is the case with one or two of the steamers of this line, is provided with a stout bowsprit some twenty feet in length, and, under Providence, its bearing so well the first brunt of the shock, the hull was not completely staved in. This tough timber pierced the ice in an oblique upward direction, and was for half its length shattered and splintered in a most severe manner to within a few feet from the bulkheads. The hull next came in contact with this dread of the sea, and with such force as to bend and twist several of the ribs of the vessel, and bulging the outer plates in such a manner that they were forced in and out until they looked like the undulating waves of the ocean. The strain on the rivets was terrible; and had it not been for the unusual strength and excellence of the construction a hole big enough to have sunk her immediately would have been the result. As it was, the leakage commenced immediately. The engines being uninjured, the vessel slid off the ledge of ice on to which she had thrust herself, and backed into deep water. The effect of the concussion on the berg was to entirely demolish it; it was split in two, and the passengers on both starboard and port sides could see and hear the fragments as they crumbled past the state-room windows. From the moment of first seeing what was coming until order was restored the cool firmness of the Captain was much admired, and his commands were promptly obeyed by officers and men. The steerage passengers, who had been closest to the locality struck, instantly huddled on some clothing and gained the deck is great alarm, the saloon passengers, who were quartered amidships and further aft, were more awakened by the unusual stopping and reversing the engines; these also gained the deck, dressed in the first garments they could find. Strangely enough none of Miss McPherson's little emigrant boys, of whom there were a considerable number, were aware of what had occurred until they got up the next morning. The firm and composed attitude of the commander had a remarkable effect upon the startled passengers; he did not endeavor to underrate the importance of the accident or the peril they were in, and he informed those around him that the situation was dangerous, but that he would do his best. Upon hearing this the men, women, and children seemed to resign themselves into a terrible though noiseless composure, and awaited what they expected would be their death without shrieking, fainting, disturbance or confusion of any sort. There was a weird stillness and ghastly pallor to be noticed in the crowd that awaited the Captain's fiat of life or death. His voice alone was to be heard at that midnight hour, and he at once gave orders to ascertain the amount of damage done to the hull, and to find how far the leaking had filled the fore compartment. The first gauging gave depth of three feet ten inches. The hand-pumps were instantly set to work, and in less than a quarter of an hour they were gratified to find it decreased to a depth of two feet four inches, and before 1 o'clock A. M. the compartment was completely dry and the fissures by which the sea was rushing in were thoroughly plugged and made water-tight. It was noticed by those who were near the Captain that as soon as he learned that so great a quantity of water was in the forehold he put the vessel at considerable speed in the direction of the shore, and they supposed he would try to get the ship beached or close to the land. When, however, it was clear that the pumps were gaining headway over the leaks, she was brought to. Meanwhile, the Captain had organized a party of the crew to remove the cargo from the fore compartment and place it aft and amidships; by so doing the bow was raised several feet, and the danger of the waves washing up against the injured portion of the hull avoided. The cargo was but very slightly damaged—more from the crowbars of the men than from any other cause. Capt. Wylie came round frequently, and advised the passengers to go to their cabins and dress themselves thoroughly. Another portion of the crew were told off to provision and lower the boats. It must be remembered when considering the depth of water in the forehold, that it is, necessarily, much narrower than any other portion of the ship, and consequently extends much higher up the side than in any other part where there was more beam. Before daylight on the Friday morning everything was secured, the natural alarms of the passengers subsided, and a most providential escape from a wholesale and awful death recorded. On the afternoon of Thursday a large iceberg had been passed, and the next day, Friday, when the Moravian had got into the gulf, fifty bergs and floes could be counted from the deck. The statements of the eye-witnesses of this disaster conclusively prove that Captain, officers, and men had done everything that lay in their power to prevent the collision, and that when it was impossible to avert it they acted with the *sang froid* and decision peculiar to brave men in the hour of danger. The quiet endurance of the awe-stricken passengers, and the wonderful control they exercised over their feelings, and abstinence from anything like cowardice or unseemly disorder, is in the highest degree praiseworthy. To contemplate for a moment the awful possibilities of such an accident at this far-out spot in a fathomless sea, in close proximity to the pitiless slipperiness of the icy enemy, a ship to all appearances wounded to the death and fast filling, makes the discipline observed the more remarkable. Among the passengers on board were Hon. George Brown, Hon. Mr. Sprague, Chief Justices Hagarty and Armstrong, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, and over 250 others."

On Saturday the passengers signed and presented to Capt. Wylie an address in which they say: "In the trying half hour after the Moravian came in contact with the ice on the night of the 2d inst., we observed with much gratification the calmness and firmness you displayed, the promptitude and zeal with which all your officers and crew responded to your instructions, and the perfect order and composure which in consequence reigned throughout the ship. Permit us to inclose herewith a check for $150, which we beg you to distribute among your crew in token of our appreciation of their remarkable conduct."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
27—Paynter vs. Dixon.
46—Hanson vs. Hartshorn.
58—Healy vs. Healy.
60—Siney vs. Buddersick.
71—Rose vs. Dewey.
73—Jones vs. Board of Assessors.
75—Brass vs. Board of Assessors.
76—Ward vs. Board of Assessors.
77—Horton vs. Board of Assessors.
78—O'Brien vs. Board of Assessors.
79—Feehan vs. Board of Assessors.
80—Theiss vs. Board of Assessors.
81—Becker vs. Board of Assessors.
82—Ingerbrand vs. Board of Assessors.
83—Fries vs. Board of Assessors.
84—Becker vs. Board of Assessors.
85—Van Randen vs. Board of Assessors.
86—McGarrett vs. Board of Assessors.
88—Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors.
89—Ward vs. Board of Assessors.
95—Dudley vs. Shear.
101—Bank of British America vs. Laidlaw.
110—Goodridge vs. Lane.
111—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
118—Barnum vs. Babcock.
119—Hardan vs. Bogert.
125—Megargo vs. Megargo.
143—Matter of Guardian Sav. Instit.

Nos.
145—Gill vs. Guardian Savings Instit.
146—Orcutt vs. Dickerson.
176—Yerkes, Jr., vs. Salomon.
178—Nat. Bank of Marshall vs. Robinson.
182—Martin vs. Stewart.
198—Stevenson vs. Stewart.
211—Pierson vs. Stevens.
224—Redmond, Jr., vs. Enfield Mfg. Co.
236—Burnton vs. Clerinson.
238—Matter of Oyster Bay and Huntington Steam-boat Co.
241—Jewell vs. Caldwell.
243—Seaver vs. The Mayor.
252—Booth vs. Kiernan.
259—Voorhis vs. Norton.
261—Grinnell vs. The Mayor.
266—Rogers vs. Hitsell.
269—Victor Sewing-machine Co. vs. Schmidt.
270—Averill vs. Rogers.
271—Frazer vs. Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
272—Smith vs. Worstill.
275—Berle vs. Berle.
277—Society for Ref. Juvenile Delinquents vs. Mylius.
278—Society for Ref. Juvenile Delinquents vs. Ahrendt.
279—Society for Ref. Juvenile Delinquents vs. Closter.
280—Society for Ref. Juvenile Delinquents vs. Casey.
281—Society for Ref. Juvenile Delinquents vs. R. W. Butler.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
4629—Rust vs. Sparks.
2337—Stevens vs. Gibbons.
4572—Dahlman vs. McHugh.
4573—Dahlman vs. Baugh.
4635—Wolf vs. Bickelhoupt et al.
4809—Claude vs. Zons.
4879—Jacobs vs. Smith, impleaded.
4962—Parof vs. Judson.

Nos.
4198—Monks vs. Miller.
1787—Claunot vs. Shafer.
685—Bailey vs. Wallack et al.
4731—Saumet vs. Cohen et al.
4631—Findlay vs. Ryan et al.
4688—Buckner vs. Steinhardt, impleaded.
3182—Goldsmith vs. Faust.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Mar. a. p..........	9	100	Union Pacific...c.	73¼
1200	Western Union..	79⅞	200	Ohio & Miss......	19¼
400	do.........	80	600	do.........	19⅛
1000	do.........	79⅞	100	St. Paul.........	35⅞
300	do........c.	79⅞	100	do.........	35¾
300	do........c.	80	400	do.........	35⅞
200	do.........	80	100	St. Paul Pref.....	63⅛
50	do.........	80¼	200	do.........	63
1000	do.........	80⅛	100	North-western Pf.	54
400	do.......s4.	80	2600	Lake Shore.....	56½
700	do.........	80	100	do........c.	56½
400	do.........	79⅞	500	do.........	56⅜
700	do.........	79¾	1000	do.........	56⅛
300	do.........	79⅝	1600	do.........	56
1000	do.........	79½	500	do.........	55⅞
500	do.........	79⅜	50	do.........	55¾
1100	do.........	79¼	200	do........c.	55¾
100	do........c.	79¼	300	do.......s3.	56
500	do.......s5.	79¼	1000	do.........	56¼
1800	do.........	79⅜	500	do.........	56⅛
2800	do.........	79½	600	do........c.	56¼
800	do.........	79⅝	200	do.........	56⅜
800	Pacific Mail......	37⅝	200	do.......s3.	56¼
100	do........c.	37⅝	300	do.......s3.	56⅛
1200	do.........	37½	1500	do.........	56¼
1700	do.........	37⅜	2000	do.........	56⅜
300	do.......s3.	37⅜	200	North-western...	39⅜
30	N. Y. C. & H.....s3.	105	500	do.........	39¼
200	Erie Railway.....	18⅜	200	do.........	39⅛
800	do.........	18¼	400	do.........	39
100	do........c.	18¼	1200	do.........	38⅞
200	do.......s3.	18⅛	200	do.........	38¾
1300	do.........	18	500	do.........	38⅝
200	do........c.	17⅞	200	do.........	38½
700	do.........	18	1400	do.........	38⅝
300	do........c.	18	400	do.........	38¾
300	do.........	17⅞	700	do.........	38⅞
400	do.........	17¾	700	do.........	39⅛
400	do.........	17⅝	100	do.........	39
800	do.........	17¾	100	do........c.	39
500	do.........	17⅞	100	do.........	38⅞
100	do........c.	17⅞	200	do.........	39
600	do.......s3.	17¾	200	Pac. R. of Mo.....	46¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b. c.121½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.120⅞
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.........b. c.123¾	500 do.........120¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....c.118⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b. c.118⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. P. 1st.b10.	104	1500	Lake Shore.....	56⅛
5,000	do.........	103⅞	200	do.......b3.	56⅛
15,000	do.........	103¾	100	do.......s4.	56
25,000	Un. Pac. S. F..	93½	500	do.........	56
10,000	do.........	93⅜	600	do.......s3.	56
20,000	do.........	93½	200	do.........	56⅛
20,000	U. P. L. G....	101¼	100	do.......b3.	56¼
11,000	do.........	101½	300	Union Pacific.....	73½
4,000	N. Y. C.6s'83.	104¾	100	North-west'n.b3.	39⅜
14,000	N. W.c.c.g.b.	87	800	do.........	39¼
5	Ninth Nat. Bank.	85	200	do.......s3.	39¼
300	West. Union..s3.	80⅛	100	do.......b3.	39¼
700	do.........	80	300	St. Paul.........	35⅞
500	do.......b3.	80	500	St. Paul Pref.....	62¾
200	Erie Railway..s3.	18⅛	100	do.......s3.	62¾
500	do.........	18⅛	400	At. & Pac....s3..	11
1300	do.........	18	700	do.........	11
800	do.......b3.	18	200	do.........	10⅞
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	37¾	200	Pac. R. of Mo.....	46
100	do.........	37⅝	200	Del., Lack. & W...	121⅜
100	do.......b3.	37¾	600	do.........	121½
100	do.......s3.	37¾	100	do.........	121⅜
1000	do.........	37⅞	100	do.........	121¼
100	do.........	37¾	300	do.........	121⅛
600	do.........	37⅞	15	do.........	121⅜
100	Rock Island..s3..	107⅝			

MONDAY, Sept. 13—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was marked by some features of interest, if not of importance, in business circles. Further progress was made in the Fall trade, and during the week a large amount of merchandise was distributed from this point. In the line of dry goods there was less activity among the commission merchants, and some lots of domestic fabrics were placed at a concession, in order to prevent an accumulation of stock; but, so far as the jobbers generally were concerned, trade was reported good, and many leading houses have done a very active business. The warm weather was somewhat against trade in heavy fabrics, and, taking this into consideration, the aggregate business of the week has been satisfactory. In other branches of trade there has been a fair business transacted, and, altogether, among merchants, the feeling is one of hopefulness and confidence in the future. It is a noticeable fact in mercantile circles that business is being conducted upon a very conservative basis, and much nearer to cash than for years past. places trade upon a more solid foundation, and the good fruits of it will be seen in the future. The crops of the country will now soon be all gathered in, and it is a settled fact that they will be large, and also that Europe will want much of our surplus. One of the cheering events of the week was the large increase in the export clearances of domestic products from this port. In financial circles the "rag money" and repudiation platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention was hailed with delight by the bull speculators in the Gold Room, and encouraged them to push up the premium sharply, and also to exact exorbitant rates for the daily use of cash gold, which, in turn, demoralized the foreign exchanges, hampered merchants who have to use gold in their business, and operated seriously against our foreign trade. On the Stock Exchange there has been quite an advance in investment securities and some improvement in speculative shares, although the latter were affected to some extent for a time by the condition of affairs in the Gold Room and the failure of Schuchardt & Son. In regard to this failure it can be said that it has no significance, for the reason that the house had ceased to be a leading one, and has not been for some time prominently identified with leading operations in banking circles. The bank statement shows an increase of $608,900 in loans and a decrease of $832,100 in specie, $1,421,100 in legal tenders, $1,184,600 in deposits, and $368,000 in circulation. The loss in specie is small under all the circumstances of the week. So far as the gold in the banks is concerned, and the prospects of relief from the present condition of the gold loan market, the circular of the Treasury Department, dated Sept. 1, and calling in $8,000,000 of 5-20 bonds for the Sinking Fund, is important. Of this $8,000,000, $3,500,000 are registered bonds, nearly all of which, and some of the coupon bonds, are held in this country. According to the Treasury circular, the Government is prepared to redeem these bonds at any time previous to maturity upon presentation, with interest to date of payment. If the price of gold is kept up to its present figure and the high loaning rates are maintained, there is scarcely any reason to doubt that many of these bonds will be presented for payment at the Treasury, and the supply of gold on the market increased thereby. The decrease in legal tenders represents an outflow to the interior to move the crops. The banks are unusually strong in legal tenders, and now hold over $69,000,000, which places them in a strong position to assist the crop and trade movements of the country this Fall. According to the figures there is a decrease in legal reserve of $1,957,050, which leaves the banks an excess of reserve above legal requirements to the amount of $17,912,125.

The following shows the condition of the Banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 12, '74.
Loans..........	$282,834,300	$283,443,200	$280,867,800
Specie..........	10,210,300	9,378,200	19,863,100
Legal tenders..	70,606,300	69,185,200	65,325,900
Deposits........	243,788,800	242,604,200	237,882,500
Circulation.....	18,125,400	17,756,600	25,605,700

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	
Specie..........	$10,210,300	$9,378,200	Dec. $832,100
Legal tenders..	70,606,300	69,185,200	Dec. 1,421,100
Total reserve..	$80,816,600	$78,563,400	Dec. $2,253,200
Reserve required against deposits........	60,947,425	60,651,275	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements........	19,869,175	17,912,125	Dec. $1,975,050

The monetary situation has been characterized by a great abundance of capital seeking employment at exceedingly low rates of interest. The highest rate for call loans was 4 ₩ cent., and the lowest 1 ₩ cent., the great bulk of the business having been at 1½@2½ ₩ cent. The demand from the merchants for accommodations at bank has been increased during the past week, and the offerings of commercial paper, although small, were somewhat larger than of late.

Prime mercantile acceptances sold at 4½ to 6½ ₱ cent., the general rates being 5 to 6 ₱ cent. With the increased requirements of the merchants, the shipments of currency to the grain sections of the West, and to the South to assist in moving the cotton crop, capital is likely to find employment at more profitable rates of interest at no distant day.

The foreign advices were without significant feature, if we except the loss of £529,872 bullion by the Bank of England for the week ending on Thursday, and the active speculation in Erie at London, which carried the price up from 15¼ to 18¼, with a reaction of 1 ₱ cent. at the close on Friday. Consols have been in the main lower, and United States bonds quiet and steady. Money continues extremely easy, the official rate of discount being 2 ₱ cent., and the open market rate 1⅝ ₱ cent. The depression in the foreign exchanges noted in our last weekly review was even more marked during last week, and lower rates were touched than for months past. The nominal asking rates of the drawers were reduced from $4 85½ to $4 81 for long sterling, and from $4 88½ to $4 85 for demand sterling, but on Friday transactions were reported as low as $4 78 and $4 83. The market was more or less nominal, and the decline failed to attract business, as the stringency of cash gold resulted in a complete cessation of the demand for bills, and the prevailing sentiment is in favor of still lower rates, in view of the close approach of the time when cotton bills appear in this market. Rates have not yet touched a point admitting of specie importations with a profit, but late in the week cable advices reported an active buying of American gold coin at London, which to all appearances is to be used for this purpose. Should any round amounts of coin leave London for these shores, the Bank of England Directors, judging from past experience, would not be slow in exercising their power to summarily check the outflow. At the close prime bankers' bills sold at $4 80 for sixty days and $4 84 for demand.

The past week has witnessed an unusually active movement in the Gold Room, and the price has been marked up nearly 3 ₱ cent. The stock of specie in the banks and otherwise at the command of borrowers is uncommonly light, and the recent transfers by the Treasury to San Francisco, as well as the absorption of gold by the Treasury for Customs, enabled the clique to advance the price of gold before Friday from 114½ to 115⅝ and the borrowing rate to 1-16 per diem, with prospects of still higher exactions through a gradual "squeezing" process. The action of the Democratic Convention at Erie on Thursday afforded ample opportunity to push those requiring gold to the wall, and on Friday the price was suddenly advanced to 117 and the rate for the daily use of cash gold to ¼@5-16 per diem. On Saturday gold opened at 116½@116⅝, but rose to 117⅛ on the failure of Schuchardt & Son, and gold loans were made at 1-16@3-16 for use, but at the close sales were made at 116¾; the last borrowing rates having been 1-64@1-32 ₱ cent.

Government bonds were firm, with a general advance of ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. Railroad mortgages were in active demand, and prices continue to improve. The Pacific issues were very prominent in the dealings, and at the close Union Pacific exhibited considerable strength. In State bonds Virginias advanced, but the changes in the other issues were slight.

With the exception of a few stocks the railway and miscellaneous share speculation, during the earlier part of the week, was characterized by firmness, but toward the close the feeling of uneasiness produced in financial circles by the victory of the inflationists in Pennsylvania was availed of by the bears to depress values, and a decline took place, which was, however, afterward partially, and in some instances entirely, recovered. The late improvement was stimulated by the excellent showing made in the quarterly report of the Western Union Telegraph Company as to its financial condition, and the fact that the large increase in the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company had warranted the declaration of a 2 ₱ cent. dividend. The stocks chiefly dealt in were Lake Shore, Western Union, North-western, Pacific Mail, and Erie. The extreme quotations for Lake Shore were 57⅝ and 55⅝, with the price closing at 56⅛ and 56¼. Western Union rose from 78½ to 81⅛, subsequently declined to 79½, and closed firm at 79⅞@80. The highest price for Pacific Mail was 38⅝ and the lowest 36¾, and the closing quotations 37¾@37⅞. A strenuous effort was made to bull Erie, with the result of sending the stock to 19⅞, but much of the advance was afterward lost, the closing figures having been 18⅞@18. North-western fluctuated between 38½ and 40⅜, closing at a recovery to 39¼@39⅜. Panama rose from 134 to 141.

Early in the week some unprincipled parties, acting in the interest of the bears, set afloat malicious rumors affecting the solvency of the Fourth National Bank. These reports we of course refrained from noticing, as it was apparent that publicity was the object most sought by their authors. The President of the bank, however, deemed it proper in the interest of the stockholders to show that the malicious rumors were entirely devoid of foundation, and accordingly had the affairs of the bank investigated by Mr. Calhoun, the Bank Examiner, with the result of showing the institution to be in a perfectly sound condition. The detection and prosecution of the scoundrels who, for their own base purposes, originated and gave currency to the lying reports, would seem to be demanded in the interest of justice.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sept. 12, 1874.
American Gold	117⅛	114½	109½
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118⅛	117¾	112
United States 5-20s, coup., '62	118¼	118¼	112⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., '67	120⅞	120⅜	116⅞
New-York Central	105¼	104½	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	107½	101
Pacific Mail	38⅝	36¾	48¾
St. Paul Common	37⅛	35½	32½
St. Paul Preferred	64½	62½	52
Western Union	81⅛	78½	79¾
Union Pacific	73⅝	72¾	33⅜
Lake Shore	57⅝	55⅝	74¾
Toledo and Wabash	6¼	5⅞	32¾
North-western Common	40⅜	38½	35⅞
North-Western Preferred	55½	53¾	54⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	121½	120¼	109
New-Jersey Central	111	110½	104½
Panama	141	134	112½
Erie	19⅞	16¾	34⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	19½	18⅝	24⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¼	4	8½
Harlem	132	129	126½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS —SEPT. 11.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	....	....	104⅞	105
Harlem	132	132	132	134
Erie	18⅜	17½	17⅞	18
Lake Shore	56½	55⅝	56⅛	56¼
North-western	39⅜	38½	39¼	39⅜
North-western Pfd.	54¼	53¾	54	54½
Rock Island	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞
Mil. and St. Paul	36	35¾	35¾	36
Mil. and Paul Pfd.	63¼	62½	62¾	62⅞
Del., Lack. and W.	121½	121	121¼	121⅜
Union Pacific	73⅝	73¼	73	74
Han. and St. Joseph	22½	22⅜	22¼	22¾
Ohio and Miss	19¼	19	19	19⅛
Missouri Pacific	46¼	45½	45½	46
Western Union	80¼	79¼	79⅞	80
Pacific Mail	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	37⅞
Quicksilver	16	16	15½	16½

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$3,184,094	Aug. 14	$8,843,947
July 10	4,341,801	Aug. 21	7,600,230
July 17	6,641,929	Aug. 28	7,572,013
July 24	7,001,511	Sept. 4	5,770,713
July 31	5,803,769	Sept. 11	4,379,993
Aug. 7	4,786,292		
Total			$65,926,282
Total same period in 1874			77,950,314
Decrease in 1875			$12,024,032

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6	$6,190,138	Aug. 10	$5,214,657
July 13	5,013,248	Aug. 17	4,740,000
July 20	6,203,632	Aug. 24	4,499,335
July 27	5,793,286	Sept. 4	4,146,312
Aug. 3	4,325,682	Sept. 11	6,346,165
Total			$52,472,505
Total same period of 1874			58,576,874
Decrease in 1875			$6,284,369
Gold, Sept. 11, 1875			116¾
Gold, Sept. 12, 1874			109½

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$2,785,851	Aug. 14	$1,572,520
July 10	2,959,605	Aug. 21	622,078
July 17	1,962,221	Aug. 28	444,853
July 24	815,879	Sept. 4	453,175
July 31	230,595	Sept. 11	118,900
Aug. 7	1,123,918		
Total			$13,095,495
Total same period of 1874			12,131,756
Increase in 1875			$963,739

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July, 1, 2, and 3	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,307,000
July 17	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24	2,157,935	786,981
July 31	2,543,000	553,000
Aug. 7	2,803,100	2,261,600
Aug. 14	2,556,700	395,700
Aug. 21	2,362,333	176,486
Aug. 28	3,035,600	2,920,000
Sept. 4	2,384,833	758,931
Sept. 11	[illegible]12,100	482,400
Total	$25,453,325	$13,400,065
Total same date 1874	27,244,706	22,780,783

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	37	Leather, sides	15,236
Beans, bbls	122	Resin, bbls	3,134
Bees-wax, pks	5	Spirits Turp., bbls	659
Cotton, bales	430	Tar, bbls	29
Flour, bbls	10,398	Oil-cake, pks	1,238
Meal, bbls	400	Pork, bbls	288
Wheat, bushels	60,974	Cut-meats, pks	735
Corn, bushels	76,691	Lard, tcs	1,572
Oats, bushels	28,675	Butter, pks	4,370
Rye, bushels	450	Cheese, pks	3,642
Peas, bushels	291	Rice, pks	25
Copper, bbls	19	Rice Chaff, bags	76
Dried Fruits, pks	27	Sugar, bbls	618
Eggs, bbls	986	Syrup, bbls	27
Hemp, bales	32	Starch, pks	250
Hops, bales	220	Tallow, bbls	69
Flax-seed, bags	314	Tobacco, hhds	50
Hides, bales	1,000	Tobacco, pks	87
Lard-oil, bbls	50	Wool, bales	144
Lead, pigs	767	Whisky, bbls	437

CANDLES—Have been comparatively dull, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Business in Anthracite has been on a restricted scale, with prices, however, ruling firm. Most other kinds are in very moderate request at unchanged quotations. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 25@$8; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 50@$7 25; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 50; American Cannel, $12@$14, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Trade has been very tame in this line. Prices have not varied materially. Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8c.@8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull; quoted nominally as in our last.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at essentially unaltered prices. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 650 bales, (of which 373 bales were on last evening,) including 607 bales to spinners and 43 bales to speculators. New Cotton, to arrive in ten days, has been offering considerably under current figures....The business for forward delivery has been on a restricted scale, checked in part by the advance of 3-32c. ₱ ℔. claimed by sellers, and toward the close prices receded 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,800 bales, with 2,700 bales more at the calls, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; October, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; November, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; December, 12 31-32c.@13c.; January, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; February, 13 9-32c.; March, 13 15-32c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14 7-32c.@14¼c.; August, 14⅜c.@14 7-16c., ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 430 bales, all by railway, and at all the shipping ports were 3,158 bales, against 1,402 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 1,478 bales including 1,309 bales to Liverpool, 19 bales (Sea Island) to Havre, and 150 bales to Hamburg....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 5,579 bales, against 8,057 bales same time the previous year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on the American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 13-16
Strict Ordinary	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 5-16
Good Ordinary	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 1-16	12 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	13 3-16	13 3-16	13 7-16	13 5-16
Low Middling	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 3-16	14 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	14⅛	14¼	14½	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14⅝
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15
Strict Good Mid.	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15½
Middling Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	11 13-16	Low Middling	13 1-16
Strict Good Ord'y	12 7-16	Middling	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite moderately sought after at about steady rates. The inquiry has been, in part, for City Mill Extras for the West Indies and South America. The sales since our last have been 14,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 75; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 55, with up to $5 75 asked for fancy; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 60@$6, chiefly at $5 70@$5 85; good very fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 75@$7, mostly at $5 75@$6 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6, mainly at $5 65@$5 85; good to fancy do., $6@$6 40, mostly at $6 10@$6 35; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 60@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $6 50@$8, mainly at $7@$7 75, and patent at $7 50@$9 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,900 bbls shipping Extras, mostly City Mills and Minnesota at current quotations....Southern Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls....Rye Flour steady; on sale, 850 bbls. ....Corn-meal unaltered; of Brandywine, deliveries of 1,200 bbls. on old contracts have been reported, in addition to the sales of 1,200 bbls. mentioned in our last.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active, the demand having been mostly for No. 1, mainly for shipment, though partly on speculative account and for milling purposes, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing strong. Winter Wheat quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 214,000 bushels, within the range of $1 40@$1 42½ for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 35@$1 38 for No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store and afloat; $1 31@$1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing with $1 32 bid; $1 25@$1 28½ for soft to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 47 for old Amber State, a small lot; $1 50 for new White Western; $1 10 for soft new Red Western (4,000 bushels.) Included in the reported sales were 120,000 bushels No. 1 Spring, mainly Minnesota.... Corn has been quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, on a free movement, largely for shipment, but closed dull at about yesterday's final rates. Sales have been reported of 195,000 bushels at 74½c.@75½c., chiefly at 75c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat; 71c.@72½c. for fair to prime do., in store; 76c.@76¾c. for choice to fancy do., afloat; 72c.@74½c. for ordinary to choice steamer do. do., mainly at 73c.@74c., afloat; 76c.@78c. for new Yellow Western, the latter for choice, 68c.@71c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat; and 80c. for White Western. And for forward delivery, sales were made of 8,000 bushels prime, sailing vessel, new Mixed Western, (boat named in contract,) last ten days in September, at 75c. ₱ bushel....Nothing new in Rye....Of Barley, 9,600 bushels six-rowed State, to arrive from the Canal, sold at $1 22 ₱ bushel, showing an improvement....And of Barley Malt, 9,800 bushels Canada West at $1 55, three months' credit....Oats have been in very good demand, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with prime samples offered sparingly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 79,000 bushels at 57c. for prime old Mixed Chicago, in store; 40c.@54c. for good to choice Chicago; 40c.@55c. for unsound to prime new White Western. And for forward delivery, 10,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago, to arrive by rail, at 53c. ₱ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed unchanged.

HIDES—Have declined ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔. within the week, on a moderate movement. The week's receipts have been 50,659 Hides, and 110 bales do.; sales, 49,440 Hides and 35 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 9,660 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 ℔, at 22c., gold, four months, usual selection; 2,100 Dry Buenos Ayres 22½ ℔., at 21½c., gold, cash, less four months interest, usual selection; 3,800 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 20¾ ℔., at 21½c. to 22c., gold, four months, usual selection; 7,880 Dry Rio Grande, sold previous to arrival, on private terms; 4,035 Dry Rio Grande, 20¼ to 20¾ ℔., at 21c., gold, four months, usual selection; 990 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 19½ to 21¼ ℔., at 18c, gold, four months, as they run; 560 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 11½ ℔., at 20c., currency, cash, usual selection; 8,255 Dry California, 23 ℔., at 21½c., gold, thirty days, usual selection; 530 Dry Orinoco, 20½ ℔., at 22c., gold, four months, usual selection; 3,445 Dry Matamoras, 24 ℔., at 20c., gold, 60 to 90 days, selected; 1,080 Dry Bogota, 21 ℔.; 1,840 Dry Mexican, 20 to 22 ℔.; 1,000 Dry African, 18 ℔.; 500 Dry Colorado, 27 ℔.; 1,555 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 ℔.; 610 Wet-salted Texas, 58 to 60 ℔., on private terms; 2,100 City Slaughter, 68 ℔., at 10c., currency, cash; and 35 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 10 to 15 ℔., on private terms. And to-day, 968 Bogota, 700 Texas Kips, and 1,200 Wet-salted Western Kips on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 243,800 Hides and 2,395 bales do., against 260,300 Hides and 1,668 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations nominally as in our last.

NAILS—Have been moderately sought after on the basis of $3 15@$3 25 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand at steady rates. We quote the range as from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 for No. 2, $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1, $4@$4 75 for Pale, $5 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 ℔. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $1 65, 125 bbls. good do. at $1 75, 50 bbls. No. 2 at $2, 375 bbls. No. 1 $3 25, and 150 bbls. Pale at $3 75@$4 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive within the range of from $2 20@$2 30 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 50 bbls.; New-York pks. at 32¾c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been offered with reserve, and has been very quiet, with Western, in bags, quoted at $46@$46 50, currency, and City, in bags, (nominally) at $41@$41 50, and in bbls., $43@$44, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 2,619 pks.; exports hence have been 7,800 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather moderate request, yet steady in price....Crude has been quoted at 5¾c., in bulk, for early delivery, on sales of 1,000 bbls., and at 9⅝c. in shipping order....Refined has been fairly active, and quoted, for early delivery, at 11⅞c.@12c.; sales, 4,000 bbls., at 12c....Refined, in cases, at 16c.@17½c....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, but at the close quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess at $20 70@$20 85 for full, and $21 25 for job lots; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25; and of Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, October options, at $20 80@$20 85, closing at $20 80, with September quoted at the close at $20 80.... Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City at 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been inactive at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported of 5,000 ℔. smoking Bellies, in bulk, at 14½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at previous figures....Bacon, without important movement; City Long Clear quoted at 12¾c. ....Lard has been moderately active at somewhat stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 225 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅜c.; 400 tcs. new do., to arrive, at 13¼c.; 110 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; 300 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c.; and small lots of do., for the West Indies, at 13⅝c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam, October option, at 13⅜c., closing weak, with September closing at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12¼c., closing at 12 3-16c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔. ....Beef, unchanged; 100 bbls. sold....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

RICE—Has been moderately dealt in, mostly in a jobbing way, at essentially unchanged prices. Carolina, fair ordinary to choice, $7 50@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$8 25; and new crop do., prime to choice, at $8 50@$8 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 75, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been quoted about steady on a moderate trade, with Liverpool Ground ranging from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 24c.@25c.; St. Martin's, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Deer have been dull and drooping; receipts, 231 bales; sales unimportant....Goat steady on a moderate inquiry; receipts, 565 bales; sales, 100 bales Mexican, 75 bales Curacoa, and 40 bales Payta on private terms....Guatemala Deer quoted nominally at 65c.; Honduras, 52½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 40c.@45c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Para, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c., currency, ₱ ℔....Tampico Goat, 50c.@51c.; Matamoras, 50c.@51c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw steady within the range of 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining, on, however, a very moderate inquiry. Sales 165 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; and 1,400 bxs. do., on private terms. And recently, 33,600 bags Manila on private terms....Refined unchanged.

STARCH—Has been in demand, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been in more active demand, with Sicily quoted firm at from $72 50@$125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—Has been moderately active at full prices, with good to choice at 9⅝c.@9¾c. Sales, 127,000 ℔.... Stearine in more demand at 15⅝c. for prime Western. Sales, 50 tcs. at 15⅝c. Also, 15,000 ℔. choice City, in hhds., at 16¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet but firm, on the basis of $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Very dull, with $1 20 asked, and $1 19 reported as the best bid; no sales....Stock in store here estimated at 3,500 bbls....Alcohol, free, has been in liberal supply, and in slack request, closing at $2 25, and in bond dull and wholly nominal at 59c.@60c.

FREIGHTS—A more active movement has been reported in the Grain line, with berth rates quoted somewhat steadier. Important shipments of Cotton have also been made, chiefly by steam, for Liverpool, (from Southern ports via New-York,) at essentially unchanged quotations. Vessels for Petroleum have been in moderate request at about late figures. Market otherwise rather tame, and without radical changes. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 88,000 bushels Wheat, including 32,000 bushels delivered to vessel at 6½d., and 56,000 bushels from store at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; 175 tons Dye-woods and 75 pks. Tallow on private terms; and, by steam, equal to 6,500 bales Cotton, on the basis of ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Sugar, 150 pks. Tobacco, 1,500 Hides, and 2,700 Staves, on private terms; also two British ships, 1,338 and 1,022 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. And by steam, via Philadelphia, (reported thence) 35,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 400 tons Provisions at 30s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 350 pks. Merchandise, within the range of 22s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton; and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.@31s. 6d....For London, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 8d. ₱ bushel as the nominal asking rate; and 50 bales Hair at 40s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, equal to 24,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms quoted nominally at 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; 150 pks. Provisions, 50 pks. Tallow, 100 pks. Tobacco, and 500 bbls. Syrup, reported on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s., and 200 pks. Lard on private terms....For Plymouth, a Norwegian bark, 287 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom direct, an American schooner, 468 tons, with Timber, from Pensacola, reported at £7....For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 482 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 5s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 6s., and another, 384 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters do., at 6s.; also two barks, with Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 600 bags Coffee, 1,500 Hides, 200 pks. Tobacco, 600 pks. Provisions, (mostly Lard) and 3,000 staves, reported on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 9,000 bushels Rye and Corn, reported at 7d. ₱ bushel; 225 pks. Provisions, 750 bxs. Cheese, 500 pks. Merchandise, and 1,000 bxs. Starch, at equal to market rates; 750 pks. Tobacco at 35s. for hhds., $1 ₱ bale, and 15s. for cases; 550 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₱ ton; and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔.; also a German bark, 651 tons, (to arrive) with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from New-York or Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 800 bales Cotton at 9-16c. ₱ ℔....For Copenhagen, by steam, (via Hull,) 40 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 47s. 6d....For Stettin or Dantzic, a German bark, 348 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 7½d., with option of Riga at 6s. ₱ bbl.... For Cadiz, an American bark, 533 tons, hence, with Staves, reported on private terms....For Aspinwall, a bark and three schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $4 ₱ ton....For Havana, an American schooner, 434 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, at $2,300 gold....For Porto Rico, an American brig, 271 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Wilmington, and back to New-York, with Produce, at $3,100....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 445 tons, with Shooks, from Portland, reported at $1,900....For Bermuda, an American schooner, about 1,900 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $750....For Philadelphia, a brig, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Lake receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels. Railroad receipts—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 102,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Canal shipments to tide-water—Wheat, 12,200 bushels; Corn, 304,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. To interior points—Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York, tolls included. Grain afloat at tide-water from Buffalo—Wheat, 786,852 bushels; Corn, 1,062,908 bushels; Oats, 27,950 bushels; from Oswego—Corn, 8,500 bushels; Barley, 9,600 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and entirely nominal. Corn fairly active and closed a shade firmer; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 65c.; 14,000 bushels at 65½c.@66c. Oats—Market bare. Rye—None offered. Barley quiet; sales, 1,600 bushels State, Four-rowed, to arrive, at $1. Malt steady; fair local demand. Seeds quiet; sales, 200 bags at $2 80@$3 for Timothy, $7 75@$8 for medium Clover. Pork firm and quiet; $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 20.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2 Chicago, $1 15½, spot; $1 15¼@$1 15½, September; $1 12⅞, October; $1 13, November; No. 3 do., $1 05@$1 05½; rejected, 95c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 60¼c., spot; 59½c., September; 58¾c., bid, October; rejected, 57c.@58½c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 36¼c. bid, spot; 35⅞c. bid, September; 34c., October; rejected, 31c.@31½c. Barley nominally unchanged. Rye nominally unchanged. Pork steady and higher; closed easier; sales at $21 75, spot; $21 60, September; $21, October. Lard quiet but steady at $12 85, spot; $12 90@$12 95, October. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¾c.@12⅛c. Whisky lower at $1 17. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 27,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 222,000 bushels Corn, 85,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Flour firmer; good demand for low grades, ranging from $4@$5. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 56, cash; $1 57@$1 60, September; $1 52@$1 53, October; $1 52@$1 52¾, November; No. 3 do., $1 31. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 57½c. bid, cash; sales at 58¼c.@58½c., September; 54c., October; 46c.@46¼c., all the year. Oats higher; No. 2, 37c., cash and September; 37¼c., October. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye dull and lower, at 70c. Whisky—No market. Pork better, at $21 75@$22, the latter delivered. Lard and Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle higher; good to choice Natives, $5 80@$6 35; medium to fair, $4 50@$5 10; common to light, $3 25@$4; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 35; medium to fair, $3 25@$3 75; common, $2 50@$3. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 605 head Hogs, 494 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 30@$1 30½, September, $1 31; October, $1 32; November, $1 34; old, $1 31½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 09½; old, $1 14; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and September, $1 32; November, $1 35; No. 3 Red, $1 12; rejected, 96c. Corn steady, with moderate demand; high Mixed, 64c.; October, 65c.; No. 2 White, 64½c.; no grade, 60c. Oats—Demand fair and prices higher; No. 2 at 41½c., September; October, 41c.; White, 46c.; Michigan, spot and October, 41c. Receipts for last twenty-four hours—25,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments last twenty-four hours—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm for old Red at $1 40@$1 45; new do. dull and nominal. Corn firmer; held higher at 69c.@71c. Oats dull at 35c.@50c. Barley dull at $1@$1 30. Rye dull at 78c. Pork firmer; held higher at $21 40@$21 45. Lard quiet and steady; Steam, 12⅞c.; Kettle, 13⅜c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon, only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c. and 13½c. Live Hogs quiet but firm; common to good Stockers, $6@$6 85; common Light to good Light, $7@$7 85; good to Extra Butchers, $7 90@$8 25; receipts, 740 head; shipments, 259 head. Whisky in good demand, but at lower rates; sales at $1 15, closing firm.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; old extra White Michigan, $1 58; new No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42. Corn steady at 76c. Barley nominally $1 28@$1 30 for prime Canada. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted; $33 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c.; Barley, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 10@$2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Barley, 7,200 bushels; Lumber, 173,400 feet. Canal shipments—Barley, 8,500 bushels; Lumber, 585,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 15½; September, $1 15⅜; October, $1 13½. Corn unsettled and easier; No. 2, 58¾c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 36½c.@36¾c. Barley in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 12@$1 12½; October, $1 05@$1 06; No. 3 do., 75c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 77c. Provisions very firm; Mess Pork, $22, cash; Lard—Prime, 13c.@13¼c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 151,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market fairly active; prices steady; all prime lots sold at full prices; common to prime Stockers, $3@$4; Through Texans, $2 50@$3 75; common to extra shipping Steers, $4 25@$6 75; the pens are empty; the market closed firm; shipments, 2,300 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market active; prices steady; poor to choice Light, $7 40@$7 75; poor to prime Heavy, $7 25@$7 85; extra assorted Philadelphia, $8 50@$9; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; sold readily at former prices; good to choice wanted at $4 25@$4 75; common to fair grades, $3 50@$4.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very firm, and holders are asking higher prices; Extra, $1 33½ bid; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 White Fall, $1 22; Amber Michigan, $1 26. Corn dull and lower; Yellow, 68c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 1 Mixed, 40c. Barley steady and unchanged. Bran, $17@$17 25. Pork—Mess, $22 50. Lard—Prime Kettle Rendered, 13¾c. for Winter. Receipts last twenty-four hours—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels. Shipments last twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 900 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Hay dull; ordinary, $21; prime, $22. Pork held higher at $22 75. Coffee dull and lower; ordinary, 18c.@18¼c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20c.@20½c. Whisky lower; rectified, $1 20. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅜ premium; sterling, commercial, $5 52@$5 53; bank nominal. Gold, 116½.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—Flour, $6 25@$8. Wheat—New Red, 75c.@$1 10; Old, $1 25. Corn—Ear, 60c.; Shelled, 60c. Oats, 35c.@43c.; damaged, 25c.@35c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Steam-rendered, 13c.; Kettle do., 14¼c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 68c.@78c. Oats quiet but firm at 40c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1 15. Bagging quiet but firm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—Printing Cloths—Sales of the week 48,000 pieces; prices have declined fully ⅛c. on the week, and quoted at the close at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64 goods.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 11.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 30 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 45.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 731 bales; gross receipts, 756 bales; exports, coastwise, 419 bales; sales, 437 bales; stock, 2,990 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 11.—Cotton weak and ⅛c. lower; Middling, 13⅜c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 836 bales; gross, 916 bales; exports, coastwise, 175 bales; sales, 719 bales; stock, 13,875 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13½c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 217 bales; gross, 227 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 9,926 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.@12¼c.; net receipts, 467 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,402 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, nominal; net receipts, 728 bales; exports, coastwise, 307 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 4,194 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Wool quiet and manufacturers have paid little attention to fine fleeces. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are in good demand, and all lots offering are taken at full previous prices, but there is no tendency to an advance. Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania, including X and XX, cannot be quoted over 44c.@45c., with an occasional lot in very good condition at 46c. Medium Ohio at 46c.@47c. for average lots, and 48c.@50c. for choice lots and selections; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces cannot be quoted over 42c.@45c. as to quality; sales embrace Wisconsin X at 42¾c.; Ohio X and XX at 44c.@46c.; Medium, Unwashed, 34c.@37½c.; Michigan Unwashed, 35c.; No. 1 Ohio, 47c.; California Spring, 21c.@36c.; California Fall, 19c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 50c.@62c.; Unwashed Combing, 40c.@44c.; Scoured, 56c.@75c.; Tub-washed, 55c.; Pulled, 33½c.@52c.; Superfine, 37½c.@54½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 11—3 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £27,000.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Exchange on London, 25f. 19c. for short sight.

5 P. M.—Rentes, 66f. 62½c.

LONDON, Sept. 11—Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 13,800 bales, of which 1,600 bales were American. Cotton to arrive steady.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 6⅞d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 7⅛d. Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Cheese, 49s. ₱ cwt. for fine American; Lard, 58s.@58s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Pork, 78s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Sugar dull and nominal; business small; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 12@12¼ reals ₱ arroba; Concentrated Sugar, fair to good quality, 11½@12 reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 13½@13¾ reals; fair to good refining, 14@14½ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 17¼@17½ reals; in hhds., 17½@18 reals. Stock of Sugars in warehouse at Havana and Mantanzas, 260,000 bxs. and 11,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 1,100 bxs. and 78 hhds.; exported during the week, 9,500 bxs. and 1,850 hhds., including 3,600 bxs. and 1,300 hhds. to the United States. Butter—Superior American, $50@$75 ₱ quintal. Hams—American Sugar Cured, $55@$58 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $21@$22 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $29@$32 ₱ quintal. Naval Stores quiet. Coal-oil firm. Lumber quiet. White Pine, $78@$80 ₱ 1,000. Shooks nominal; Box, 8 reals. White Navy Beans, 29@30 reals. Hoops dull; Long Shaved, $85@$90 ₱ 1,000. Freights nominal. Spanish Gold, 233@234. Exchange quiet and steady; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 116@118 premium; Short Sight, 120@122 premium; 60 days, gold, 146@148 premium; Short Sight, 150@152 premium; on London, 178@180 premium; on Paris, 145@147 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 11, all the auctions announced to take place were postponed as follows:

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 27.2 by 100.6 by 27.9 by 100.6, No. 148 Mulberry street, east side, 76.6 feet south of Grand street, adjourned to Sept. 25.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 80, on Courtlandt avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Findlay street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to Sept. 18.

The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 11, was $114,515, as against $325,835, the figures of the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Sept. 13.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 70.4 by 22 by 70.8, No. 84 Centre street, east side, between Worth and Leonard streets.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. F. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.1 by 103.3, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 443.6 feet west of Second avenue.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 24.4 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and First street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 88 by 22 by 88, on Allen street, east side, 168.6 feet north of Stanton street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 100.4, on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue; also a similar sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 55 by 182.9 by 62.10 by 55, on Tenth avenue, west side, 202.5 feet north of King's Bridge road.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, O. R. Steele, Esq., Referee, of one plot 100 by 125, on Waverly street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By John H. Wilson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Schuyler street, north side, 200 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, Melrose, Twenty-third Ward.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 70, on Madison avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Sixty-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street; also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 145 feet east of Lexington avenue; house, with lot 18 by 100.5, adjoining above, and three houses, with lots, each 17 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, south side, 254 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 61, No. 92 Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street; also, a similar sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 16.2 by 102.2, on East Eighty-second street, south side, 120.2 feet east of Third avenue; also, a similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 102.2, on East Eighty-second street, south side, 185.10 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on New Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 202.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols' place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 483, part three of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, and one plot, 51.9 by 202 by 54.3 by 230.5, on Nichols place, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the above estate.

Thursday, Sept. 16.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with two lots each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. W. Greene, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison avenue; also a similar sale, J. C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.

Friday, Sept. 17.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, north side, 326 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

Saturday, Sept. 18.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 80, on Courtlandt avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Findlay street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 11.

Academy st., on a line drawn parallel thereto and distant 150 ft. e. therefrom, at a point on said line 150 ft. n. of Vermilye av., runs thence e. 50 ft. thence n. 150 ft. to proposed southerly line or side of King's Bridge road, thence w. 50 ft., thence s. 150.7 ft. to beginning, lots Nos. 109 and 110 on map of Dyckman homestead; Nicholas A. Lesplunasse to John Corbet	$2,650
Delancey st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Sheriff st., 18.6x87.6; George Herdtfelder to Charles Kreuder	27,000
Delancey st., s. s., 106.6 ft. e. of Sheriff st., 18.6x87.6, leasehold; same to same	10,000
Eldridge st., e. s., 104.1 ft. n. of Rivington st., 24x57.6; same to same	15,000
Wall st., n. s., adjoining lands of W. Denning and Mr. Jones, 25x112; William st., (No. 64,) 24x106; 6th st., s. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 6th av., 22x97; 5th st., n. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 6th av., 22x97; James K. Warren to Warren Hardenburgh, 1-24th part	consid. omitted.
Water st., n. s., adjoining lands of Robson and W. L. Simers, 52x82, (Fourth Ward;) Mary Wells to Mary Harrison	nom.
Same property; David Harrison to Mary Wells	nom.
22d st., s. s., 87.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.6x85.6; Atkins Stover to Dr. Lucy Bell	23,000
27th st., s. s. 460 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; George Herdtfelder to Charles Kreuder	15,000
33d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; Christopher Bock to Randolph Guggenheimer	16,000
38th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., runs e. 25 ft., thence n. 122.6 ft., thence w. 125 ft., thence s. 11.9 ft., thence s. e. 110.3 ft., to a point 64.4 ft. n. of 38th st., thence s. 64.4 ft. to beginning; Jane C., wife of Patrick J. Smith to August L. Nosser	13,000
38th st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x24.9; Andrew Smith to Andrew Smith, Jr.	15,000
74th st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.9x102.2; James H. Welsh to William Sorley	25,000
112th st., s. s., 233.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 16x100.11; Charles C. Bigelow, Referee, to Jane B. Eddy	6,800
118th st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100.11; Moritz, Charles, and Emanuel Salomon to Thomas E. Foran	12,000
120th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x100.10; Jennette, wife of John J. Burchell, to William J. Hargrave and Robert Govers	38,500
Carr av., w. s., 147.6 ft. n. of Westchester av., 44x100, extending to St. Ann's av.; James H. Moran to Philip Sanford	2,000
Jackson av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Cedar st., 75.4x87.6; Concord av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Cedar st., 75.10x87.6; Henry P. Degraaf to Robert J. Palmer	32,400
Willard av., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 3d st., 50x100; Updyke av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d st., 50x100; William Burnard to Thomas White	1,300
2d av., e. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 121st st., 20x80; John Bits to Martin Mager	8,500

LEASES RECORDED.

12th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 5th av., 4 8-12 years, per year	$4,500
Avenue C, No. 53, 3 8-12 years, per year	1,380

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE MANY APPLICATIONS FROM first-class parties for renting and purchasing well-located City houses. From owners of such we should be pleased to receive full particulars, and can promise our personal attention to all business placed in our hands. Highest possible references given if required.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE, WITH EARLY POSSESSION, BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 34 West 17th st.,
No. 43 East 19th st.,
No. 6 West 20th st.,
No. 27 East 22d st.,
No. 22 East 24th st.,
No. 52 West 25th st.,
Nos. 50 and 52 West 26th st.,
No. 9 West 36th st.,
No. 27 West 45th st.,
No. 3 East 48th st.,
Nos. 17 and 19 East 48th st.
No. 15 East 49th st.,
No. 16 West 52d st.,
Nos. 18 and 24 West 53d st.,
No. 5 West 57th st.,
No. 47 East 29th st.,
No. 4 East 42d st.

Apply for particulars and permits of the above and other desirable houses at NO. 3 PINE ST., AND NO. 35 EAST 17TH ST.

A.—47TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 6th av., (location desirable,) superbly-finished, frescoed and furnished medium-sized high-stoop stone dwelling, newly plumbed, will be sold, all complete for immediate occupancy. Pictures, China, glass, &c., with every detail for housekeeping in perfect order. This "gem of a house," if sold promptly, can be bought at a decided bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 245 5th av., near 28th st; it is 16.10x100, including three-story extension; beautifully fitted up and in perfect order. For price, terms, and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FULLY OR partially furnished, on 55th st., near 5th av.; fine, new, medium-sized four-story, high-stoop stone dwelling, handsomely built, finished, and furnished. Reduced rate. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TWENTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.—For sale—an elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, with butler's pantry extension; immediate possession and low price. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—HOUSE NO. 17 EAST 73d st., 22x60, four stories; price $43,000. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, NO. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall st., have houses for sale and to rent in all parts of the City. Lists furnished on application.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 24 AND 28 West 56th st. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL LOTS for sale, situate on Belmont av., the main entrance to Centennial ground, within 500 feet of the main exhibition building and machinery hall, in the immediate vicinity of the Trans-Continental and Globe Hotels now in course of erection, convenient to Centennial depot of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and most desirable location for hotels, restaurants, &c.; lot two hundred and forty feet front by two hundred feet deep to a back street, (240x200;) will be sold as a whole, or in lots, 20x200 feet each; price moderate, terms easy. H. A. HAWORTH, 5,160 Lancaster av., Phila.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, sixty-six feet and six inches; thence easterly, and parallel with said East Thirty-seventh street, one foot; thence northerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, thirty-two feet and three inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, and along said line of the block, seventeen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sale-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet and four inches easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly, and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly, along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of September, 1875, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1875.

MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 20 Exchange place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY furnished, on corner of Madison av. and 25th st., 45 by 100 feet, with lot adjoining on street, with stable. Will be rented for a term of years if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

COMMAND ME TO PROCURE GOOD, trusty tenants for your stores, houses, flats, or apartments; usual commissions charged; everything done "decently and in order;" seekers of such may call. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank building, 25th st. and 3d av.

A VERY FINE CORNER FLAT TO RENT.—Nine rooms, 25 by 85, convenient to 8th av. entrance to Central Park; all improvements; steam pump supplies water to the entire buildings. Others at $70 to $55 a month; janitor always there. Apply at No. 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

A LARGE, FINE HOUSE, VERY NEAR Broadway, suitable for first-class family hotel and restaurant; just put in perfect order; rent low to a responsible party; most desirable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNISHED, TO to a responsible tenant, located between 5th and 6th avs., on Murray Hill. Rent, $5,000 a year. Address S. W. P., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE FOUR-story brown-stone house on East 35th st., between Park and Madison avs.; rent reasonable to a private family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—EAST 57TH ST., NO. 330, A FIRST-class brown-stone dwelling, with thirteen rooms. Terms and keys with F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av., near 60th st.

ONLY $900 PER YEAR.—FINE ENGLISH basement house; 14th st., near 9th av.; good repair; possession immediate. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

FINEST FRENCH FLATS IN AMERICA.—Grand Circle Hotel, 59th st. and Broadway; overlooking Central Park; elevators; all modern improvements; rents low; store only $30 per month.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also, rooms, with and without board; every house personally inspected; register established ten years. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON MADISON av., with stable attached, to rent; furnished. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A NO. 1 FLATS, IN SUITES OF SEVEN TO ten rooms, on 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A SECond or third floor, of seven or eight rooms, with conveniences; must be within a block of 3d av. and below 23d st. Address, stating terms, &c., J. R. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRENCH flat for the Winter for a small family without children. Address M. L., Box No. 198, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, central location. Address BOSTON, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE,

Corner Cortlandt and Church Sts.

This extensive structure will be ready for occupation on or about the FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

It is thoroughly FIRE-PROOF, no pains, care, or expense having been spared to secure that end. It is built mainly of brick, all the supports being of this material, to the entire exclusion of iron columns. All the windows and entrances are provided with corrugated steel shutters.

The heating and ventilation are made upon the latest and most approved principles, and it is confidently believed THAT IT IS THE BEST VENTILATED BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Individual firms or corporations can now negotiate for single offices or large or small suites on liberal terms.

Apply to R. G. MOULTON,
Secretary Building Committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

A WINDOW TO LET IN A MERCHANT tailoring establishment for gentlemen's furnishing goods; also, a small stock for sale. Apply to 559 6th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN ORANGE OR ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., a stock and dairy farm from 100 to 200 acres. Address, with full particulars and price, S. F. B., No. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1875.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment-rolls on personal property and bank stock for the year 1875 have been delivered to the undersigned, and that the taxes thereon are now due and payable at this office.

In case of payment before the first day of November next the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in the 29th section of the act of March 30, 1850, viz., a reduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the time of payment to the first day of December next.

The real-estate books will be ready for payment on the 15th of September, instant.

MARTIN T. McMAHON,
Receiver of Taxes.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE executed by Daniel Katz to Emil Frank, dated June 1, 1875, filed in the Register's Office of the City and County of New-York on the 8th of June, 1875, upon which default has been made, I will sell all the butcher's fixtures contained in the said shop at No. 579 7th av., together with good-will, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, (this day,) Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock. JOSEPH W. BRAY, Attorney for mortgagee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WHILE GOING FROM THE BOWERY IN the Debrosses st. cars, or 7th av. cars, between 12 and 1, Saturday, Sept. 11, a red pocket-book marked M. M. Doerge. The finder can retain the money by sending the book and papers to Dr. COX, corner of 3d av. and 20th st.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,
corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND HORSE CLOTHING.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. R. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:1[illegible] P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS AND CONEY ISLAND.
PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD, CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1875, trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows:

6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M.; 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, and 9 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND.

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, and 9:40 P. M.

On SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS first train leaves Green-Wood at 8:35 A. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) crossing all lines of city cars, connect with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, AND OCEAN GROVE.

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for Ocean Grove at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Ocean Beach at 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Beach at 7:15 A. M., 2:55 P. M.

Leave Ocean Grove at 7:52 A. M., 3:02, 5:10 P. M.

Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:32 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Sept. 8, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE GAMESTER.—Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Miss Louise Hibbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.—(Comic Opera)—Miss Mathews, Mr. G. H. Macdermott.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—PIONEER PATRIOTS—Mr. Harry Watkin, Mr. J. F. Whee'ock, Miss Laura Don.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. R. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC, (Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Geoffroy, Mons. De Quercy.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AROUND THE WORLD—(Grand spectacle.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Nothing could be more judicious than the course of the Administration with reference to the Mississippi disturbances. Every preparation was made to suppress any insurrection beyond the power of the State to deal with, but the Executive of the State has been held to a strict responsibility for the use of all his power, civil and military, before the Federal troops can be called on. This method of procedure is exactly what the spirit and letter of the Constitution require. It is undoubtedly that which the President has desired to observe in similar cases heretofore. He has now a great advantage in possessing an Attorney General who heartily approves and understands the principle by which the President seeks to be guided, and who performs the duties of his office accordingly. Meanwhile, Gov. AMES hugs the idea of a tremendous uprising, while both the United States Senators say that there is no disturbance, and that there is not likely to be any which the law-abiding citizens would not be able and willing to put down.

The voters of Maine to-day elect a Governor, Legislature, county officers, and one Congressman—the latter to fill a vacancy in the Fourth District, formerly represented by the late SAMUEL F. HERSEY. The Republican candidate for Governor is Gen. SHELDON CONNOR, and that of the Democrats is CHARLES W. ROBERTS. The Republican nominee is a popular ex-soldier, who won distinction in the war of the rebellion as well as many honorable scars. It is thought that the vote of the State will be larger than last year, when the aggregate poll was 95,800, in which the Republicans had a majority of 10,616. In 1873 the whole vote was 80,953; and the Republican majority was 10,135. This year both parties, appreciating the influence which the result may have upon the October elections in other States, have made an animated canvass on general party issues. There are no serious local questions involved, and the financial problems of the nation have not been directly brought into the canvass. The Democrats hope to reduce the usual Republican majority of ten or twelve thousand, and the Republicans are confident of carrying every county in the State except Knox and Aroostook. Maine also votes on nine constitutional amendments, proposed by the last Legislature. These propositions are intended to change the manner of electing State Senators, modify the pardoning power, provide for the full valuation of personal property for purposes of taxation, &c. It is expected that the amendments will be approved by popular vote, in which case, after obtaining the approval of the Legislature to be elected to-day, they will become part of the supreme law of the State.

Our Paris correspondent describes in a letter which is printed on the fifth page some of the annoyances and incongruities attending the visit of Bavarian Ultramontanes to the Grotto of Lourdes. The expedition is in every way odd, and even grotesque. The Germans go purely out of political bravado toward the Bismarck party; but the Bismarck Government does not care to stop them, because they are making their cause ridiculous, and will be sure to be laughed at, if not mobbed, in France. On the other hand, the French Government, though strongly Catholic in sympathy, gives but a cold welcome to the pilgrims—first, because they are Germans, and second, because their reception will entail a great deal of trouble in guarding them from place to place. The whole affair is a striking illustration of how completely in conflict with the age is the stupid superstition of the Ultramontanes, and of how hopeless is the fight they are making against modern tendencies.

THOMAS EWING is the most prominent Democratic politician in Ohio. He is the author of the repudiation platform. In one of his speeches in the present canvass he said:

> "Shall this Resumption act be executed? *Will the people suffer the money lords here, by the false cry of public honor, to make the fortunes of their families and ruin their country?* Never! Let Ohio, standing in the centre, cry out, Repeal! Pennsylvania and Virginia will answer back, Repeal! And from every State where the Mississippi gathers its waters will come the cry, Repeal! Repeal!! Repeal!!! The Ohio Democracy demand that *this whole plan of resumption be abandoned.*"

This is the spirit of the demagogues who have got control of the Democratic Party in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. They count on the sympathy and help of all Democratic States. They propose to arouse the prejudices of the ignorant and the passions of the vicious against those who have earned money, saved it, and lent it to the Government. Every man who has a dollar's interest in seeing honest savings safe from the robbery which is the legitimate consequence of such teachings will have to give his vote against the party that proclaims them.

For the present, Spanish political news is likely to take the place of reports of operations against the Carlists. A commotion in the so-called Conciliation-Coalition Cabinet at Madrid has resulted in a Ministerial crisis. JOVELLAR, whose return from the field was variously commented upon as ominous of change, appears as President, with a highly conservative Ministry under him. In the new Cabinet we recognize many names long associated with Spanish politics. CALDERON COLLANTES, the new Minister of Justice, served in that capacity during Bourbon rule, and was in the Cabinet of NARVAEZ and O'DONNELL. He was also Minister of the Interior at an earlier date, and has always been in public life except during some of the specially stormy revolutions. SALAVERRIA has often been associated with COLLANTES in previous Cabinets as Minister of Finance, which position he now holds again. SALAVERRIA is credited with the organization of the present Customs service and the telegraphic system of Spain. The Cabinet, as now constituted, may be an able one; it will never be accused of radicalism.

THE TINKER OF MIDDLETOWN.

On Friday last a farmer named ELSTON, who lives at Middletown, in this State, was visited by a traveling tinker. The man asked for work, and Mrs. ELSTON looked round her kitchen to see if she could find him a job. Presently she saw a kettle which needed mending, and the tinker undertook to do it for fifteen cents. The bargain was struck and the work done. But when Mr. ELSTON went to the door to pay the price agreed upon, the tinker raised a kettle of hot water and threw it at him, and followed this up by attacking him with his solder-iron. Mr. ELSTON then defended himself with his gun, but the tinker soon wrested that from him, and beat him over the head with it. He then stabbed the farmer repeatedly with a file sharpened at the point, and when Mrs. ELSTON came to her husband's assistance, the tinker stabbed her also. Both were very severely, if not dangerously, wounded. The motive for this outrage was very briefly and clearly described by the tinker. He "complained that he was poor and the farmer rich, and that he ought to have more money."

This philosophic tinker is at present lodged in Goshen Jail, but if he had his deserts, he would be speedily taken from his present quarters, and made the candidate for Governor or Lieutenant Governor on some Democratic ticket. For he has merely put into operation the doctrines at present strenuously advocated by a large section of the Democratic Party. What Mr. CARY, of Ohio, has preached, the traveling tinker has practiced. The rich, says Mr. CARY, are robbers of the poor. All that they have belongs, by right, to the poor. And as to what constitutes a rich man, that is merely a question to be decided according to circumstances. If A has more money than B, A is the true robber, and his property should be taken from him and given to B. To our friend the traveling tinker, Mr. ELSTON was a rich man, for he had a house and a farm, although doubtless he had worked hard and lived economically to gain both. That is a matter of no consequence. There was Mr. ELSTON inside, and there was the tinker outside, and the latter thought that they ought to change places. He carried out to the very letter the principles of political economy taught by Mr. CARY, and by so many other Democratic "leaders" of the present day. To be rich is a crime against society. Society should step in and rectify the inequality by taking from the rich and giving to the poor. The tinker has merely proved himself an energetic scholar of the new Democratic school.

We have no desire to attach too much importance to a solitary act of one man, but we beg to assure our readers that the doctrines now advocated in Ohio and elsewhere cannot be enforced without an application of them on a large scale such as the tinker tried to make on a small one. Such doctrines ought never to have had a moment's hearing in this country, of all others. There is no privileged class, there are no "governing families," land is as open to one man as it is to another, and there is ample room for all. The natural laws, however, are at work here as they are elsewhere, and whether under a Republic, a Monarchy, or a Despotism, they will produce much the same results. Industry and economy will tend to make a man "rich," and laziness and profligacy will tend to make him poor. With the growth of large cities there will inevitably spring up a pauper class, and it will be a very serious question here before long what is the best method of dealing with that class. We have escaped some of the worst burdens of the old world for nearly a hundred years, but our immunity from them is fast coming to an end. The evil with which England has been trying to cope for three centuries now stares us in the face. It remains to be seen whether we shall be more successful in dealing with it than she has been. Forms of government alone will never keep it down.

The times before us are such as to call forth all the prudence and patriotism, all the firmness and wisdom, which may exist among our public men. In the face of what we believe we see rapidly approaching, we have little disposition to go into mere party warfare. We should be too glad to see both parties united in the determination to maintain the national credit and honor, and to set their faces resolutely against the Communism which, in one shape or other, has caused so many disasters in older countries. But what we find at this moment is that one of the great parties of the United States is systematically pandering to this very sentiment. The proposed Lieutenant Governor of Ohio tells the country that the only way to make the poor better off is to despoil the "rich," and to wipe out the national debt with the sponge of repudiation. In Indiana, the same party has proposed the same course. In Pennsylvania it has recommended a policy which would be certain to lead to these results. If any man is disposed to treat these signs of the times as trivial matters, he has studied the history of governments and nations to little purpose. We do not say that the entire Democratic Party has given itself over to this ruinous infatuation. Thus far our own State has gallantly contended against it. The *World* is as much opposed to inflation or repudiation as THE TIMES. That journal has had for several years to "educate its party," to borrow a saying of Mr. DISRAELI'S, and it has found very stubborn pupils. It has had to deal with elements which were enough to discourage the stoutest heart. However much we may have differed with it on many occasions, we have watched its struggles with the demagogues and incendiaries of its own party with strong sympathy and cordial wishes for its success. But the crisis now before the country is more serious than any it has had to encounter, except that alone which ended in a horrible war. How far will the counsels of the wiser Democrats guide their party in dealing with it? Nay, more—is a sufficiently large majority of the people prepared to support any men or party in the effort to manage it in such a way as that it may not become a constantly increasing danger? What the answer to these questions may be we cannot tell; yet upon the answer depends in no slight degree the future happiness and prosperity of this country.

HOMELESS NEW-YORKERS.

A great part of the people who were out of town this Summer have got back again. Many, indeed, still remain away; but in a few weeks almost all, except those who have country seats, will have returned to the City. We say, "will have returned to the City." We might perhaps have said "will have returned home"; but unhappily there are so many of our families who live in boarding-houses and hotels, that the word "home" would have but a very imperfect application.

There is something in the domiciliary condition of great numbers of New-Yorkers which might forcibly remind the readers of *Pickwick* of Sam Weller's reply to Mr. Nupkins' question, "Where do you live?" "Vare-ever I can." Nor would the appropriateness of these words be by any means confined to our laboring people and their mode of life in tenement-houses. On the contrary, their force as describing the condition of many persons in better circumstances is still more obvious and striking. If tenement-house life has lamentably few of the qualities of home, life in a boarding-house possesses almost none at all. For a family, in the latter case, to talk about their home is scarcely less absurd than it would be for a man who owned no vehicle but a wheelbarrow to talk about his carriage. The term "home," indeed, may no doubt be made to include residence at a boarding-house or hotel; but in such a case, a great part of what constitutes the peculiar significance of that expressive word would be wanting. Its whole sap and vitality would be gone. "Home, Sweet Home!" was most assuredly not written with reference to boarding-houses—unless, indeed, by way of contrast, though the phrase "pleasures and palaces" can hardly be considered as containing such an allusion.

But even the part of our New-York population which is able to occupy a separate house for each family often have very imperfect notions of what home is. This deficiency is occasioned by a variety of circumstances, among which is the annual migration out of town in Summer. The children are accustomed to associate their principal ideas of enjoyment, not with their home, but with being away from it. Their most pleasant recollections of their childhood, in after life, will generally be connected with the portion of the year when they were out of the City. Nor can this evil be counteracted by great sums expended on the house and furniture. What little home feeling a City child has is often driven away by stately apartments and showy upholstery. A dwelling that is constructed and fitted up more for the purpose of being looked at by visitors than of being lived in by the family, is, for that very reason, wanting in some of the most essential qualities of a home. The deficiency thus occasioned is a serious one anywhere, and is particularly so in a city, though, unfortunately, it is in cities that most of it exists.

But besides the annual Summer migration, the frequent changes of residence in New-York tend very much to impair home feelings and associations. In no other part of the world that we can think of, where the people pretend to have any fixed residence at all, is there so little permanency of abode as in this City. If there be any truth in the old proverb, "Three movings are as bad as a fire," the experience of the inhabitants of Manhattan Island in the practical evils of conflagration is unparalleled in modern history. But whatever may be said upon this point, it is certain that to an individual whose infancy and early youth have been passed in New-York, a reference to the "home of his childhood" would ordinarily produce an exceedingly confusing effect upon his mind. Not less than half a dozen houses in different parts of the City would at once present themselves to his bewildered mental vision. Which one of them to select as the concrete representation of the poetic idea advanced would commonly be a question which it would be difficult or impossible for him to decide.

But although the encouragement of the home feeling in our City is, even under the most favorable circumstances, attended with difficulties, we are still of opinion that it might be promoted to a much greater degree than is actually done. One reason why there is so little opportunity for home life in New-York is that there has been so little demand for it. While we cannot go so far as to say that a greater demand would have produced an adequate supply, we may with confidence assert that it would have occasioned a much more favorable state of affairs than has existed. There are multitudes of well-to-do people here who have no home simply because they have no desire for one, or at any rate no desire that would lead them to make even the smallest sacrifices for the object. And thousands of the children of such persons are growing up with the same views in this respect as their parents. Greatly as we are in need of habitations suitable for homes, large numbers of our people are, it is to be feared, still more deficient in those feelings and ideas which would be necessary in order to enable them to appreciate the advantages of home life, even if they were provided with dwellings in every way suitable to the purpose.

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.

The Montreal rioters, so far from becoming weary of the task of preventing the burial of GUIBORD'S bones, have enlarged their conception of their duties, and are now objecting with bricks and paving-stones to the presence of the obnoxious bones in a Protestant receiving vault. The vault has been guarded by soldiers for nearly a week, inasmuch as it was thought quite possible that the rioters might try to put an end to the whole controversy by capturing the disputed bones, and utterly destroying every vestige of them. On Friday night last, the guard was suddenly attacked by assailants concealed behind the shrubbery of the Protestant cemetery. They were put to flight by a volley which frightened although it does not appear to have hurt them. It is thus evident that the rioters, having successfully defended their own cemetery, are resolved to carry the war into the enemy's cemetery; and the prospect must be anything but pleasing to the respectable Montreal citizen who does not want an immediate home in either locality.

The Montreal municipal authorities have been severely criticised, both at home and abroad, for their apparent apathy in the face of armed defiance of the law. So far as this criticism bears upon their neglect to arrest any of the rioters it is probably just; but it it must be conceded that they are in a very difficult position so far as the enforcement of the order of the Privy Council is concerned. To merely bury GUIBORD'S bones in the Roman Catholic cemetery is not a task beyond the resources of the authorities. Two or three regiments of volunteers could escort the coffin to the cemetery, put it underground, and then garrison the cemetery until the gradual decrease of the French population in Canada, and the calming influence of time, should render any attempt to disinter the bones quite improbable. But this would by no means meet the demand of the law. It has been ordered not only that GUIBORD shall be buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery, but that he shall be buried with the usual Roman Catholic service. Here lies the difficulty which troubles the Montreal authorities. They may lead an unwilling priest to the grave, but they cannot make him read the service. Of course, his refusal would be a defiance of the law, and would render him liable to arrest. Other priests might then be dragged to the cemetery, but they would only imitate the silence of the first. The result of perseverance in this course of action would be that in time all the Roman Catholic priests in Canada would be in jail, and GUIBORD would be no nearer a decent end than he is to-day.

There is really no way in which the Privy Council's decree can be carried out if the priests remain defiant, except by a sort of strategy to which no honorable men would lend themselves. It would not mend matters to import an Old Catholic priest from Germany, or a Greek priest from Russia. Of course, clergymen of either of these varieties could bury GUIBORD in a workmanlike way, but so, for that matter, could an Anglican clergyman. None of these, however, would meet the requirements of the law, for the simple reason that it is a Roman Catholic burial to which GUIBORD has been declared to be entitled. It is true that GUIBORD'S bones might be secretly reduced to ashes; a priest might be induced by false representation to read the burial service over the jar containing them, and the ashes might subsequently, under military protection, be thoroughly plowed into the entire cemetery ground. It is doubtful, however, if this would entirely satisfy the wishes of GUIBORD'S friends, and it would certainly be a device which would be very far from reflecting credit upon those concerned in it.

What, then, can the Montreal authorities do? They can arrest persons who attack the Protestant cemetery, and they can punish those who doggedly refuse to comply with the law. It is beyond their power, however, to give a Roman Catholic burial to GUIBORD if the priests refuse their assistance, and so far the latter have shown no sign of yielding. Even if a priest should consent to be present at an attempted funeral, he would probably prove a sort of reversed BALAAM, and instead of blessing the bones, in accordance with the order of the civil authorities, would curse them with great heartiness and skill. It is easy to ask why the authorities do not compel the burial of GUIBORD, and thus vindicate the law. That is precisely what they cannot do without the consent of the Roman Catholic Bishop and his subordinates.

MR. RUSKIN'S CAVE.

It is not expressly asserted, but there can be little doubt that the original Cave of Adullam was hung with vast quantities of pictures rejected at contemporaneous exhibitions of the Israelitish Royal Academy. To this cave, we are told, gathered all the discontented people in the kingdom; and as artists whose pictures have been rejected are rather more discontented than any other people, it follows that there must have been artists in the Cave of Adullam, and it is only reasonable to infer that they brought their pictures with them.

It is quite possible that the public exhibition of pictures which Mr. RUSKIN is about to establish in London is to be a modern artistic Cave of Adullam. Of the precise nature of this exhibition we are not informed, but we are told that Mr. RUSKIN will invite artists to send pictures to it, and that he will exhibit them under his own supervision. It is hardly probable that painters who are sure to have their pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy will care to send them to Mr. RUSKIN'S exhibition, whereas those who have been rejected at the former place will gladly seek admission at the latter. It would be entirely in keeping with the noble Quixotism of Mr. RUSKIN'S character were he resolved to give to the rejected painters an opportunity to display whatever of merit there may be in their productions. He certainly does not regard the Hanging Committee of the Academy as gifted with infallibility, and he may intend both to establish a Home for Outcast Pictures and to point out merits in them that Academicians have failed to perceive.

Should Mr. RUSKIN establish such an exhibition, and undertake himself the task of criticising the pictures exhibited, two results would follow. He would make the exhibition of more real service to art than the exhibitions of the Royal Academy have ever yet been. A large majority of the people who go to these exhibitions do not read what critics, competent or otherwise, may say of the paintings, and they learn absolutely nothing by their visit except the place of the particular picture around which the largest crowd of visitors is assembled. Were Mr. RUSKIN to take even the worst of the pictures rejected at the Academy, and carefully point out in what its badness consists, he would do an immense service to the public and to the artist. If any such purpose is included in his new enterprise—and he is quite capable of entertaining such a purpose—he will accomplish far more than he can by means of his Oxford lectures.

But the bitter hatred which he would excite among the artists who might send pictures to his first exhibition would be inevitable. If he rejected any pictures whatever, the denunciations which are ordinarily wasted upon an invisible Hanging Committee would be launched with the utmost virulence and vigor upon him. Unless he should hang every picture "on the line," his envy and malignity would be duly trumpeted; and should he praise the work of one artist, he would earn the hostility of all the rest. Of course, he fully comprehends that this would be a result of his proposed exhibition, but equally of course, that knowledge would in no way affect his conduct. No man has labored more earnestly for art, or with more unselfish—if impracticable—devotion for his fellow-men, than has Mr. RUSKIN. In his own estimation, and by his own confession, his life has been a failure; but his unwavering fidelity to his convictions, and his total disregard of his own interests and reputation, are known of all men. His artistic Cave of Adullam may prove a failure and a vexation to him, but we may be sure that his motives are pure, manly, and generous, whatever may be the result.

THE MODERN DISEASE.

There are evidences on all sides that before long the subject of mental insanity must occupy a much larger share than it has hitherto received of public attention. As stated by our Paris correspondent in the letter which we published on Tuesday, the question of capital punishment, as to whether it is justifiable or not, has once more been brought in a very emphatic manner before the scrutiny of public opinion in France. The event is also the occasion of renewing the theory of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who affirms his belief that all crime is the result of mental disease or imperfection, and that therefore it ought not to be punished, but cured. The idea is not peculiar, however, to M. DE GIRARDIN. It was propounded before, and it is accepted by many, although he must be allowed the credit of having elaborated it the most fully and published it the most emphatically. If the theory be true, it involves, of course, a complete revolution in all our criminal law, of which it must certainly be said that in its present form it is not at all adequate to fulfill the object for which it has been constructed.

It is of no use to wait for the time when lawyers can agree among themselves about the definition of insanity. It is outside of their province. They may be competent to discuss the nature of the definition which the law requires, but they cannot settle the whole question. Science alone can do that; and there is no more profitable field in which philosophy can work than that which is presented by the relations of mental integrity or otherwise to questions of social importance. Without reference at all to the theory of the French writer, it is very likely that there are more mad people in the world than is generally supposed. It is often said that insanity was not so frequent among the ancients as it is now. But there is no proof of this. Only a few forms of madness are mentioned by ancient writers, and some of these were considered rather as blessings than otherwise. Still, it is quite possible that, amid the greater activity of the people in their pursuits in these days, and notwithstanding the increased means of preserving health, the mind may more frequently give way under the greater strain to which it is more frequently subjected.

A writer who was deemed an authority at the beginning of the current century distinguished as many as twenty-nine varieties of insanity, and if that classification were maintained, there are very few people who would escape being ranked among the insane. Indeed, the dogma that all men are mad would not be far, if at all, removed from the truth. But we want better statistics upon this matter. In this country the value of statistical information is not sufficiently appreciated, and where an attempt is made to supply it, the work is done in such a manner as to command very little confidence. In Great Britain, the reports of the Lunacy Commissioners may be regarded as practically perfect, and they indicate that lunacy is increasing more rapidly than the population. During the last seventeen years it has risen from a ratio of 18.67 to 26.64 per thousand. Is this due to the greater activity of the people? It might at first be supposed that it is. But that would clearly be an error, for the increase is chiefly among the poorest class, who are rarely subjected to the mental strains which have to be borne by persons in business or the professions. Private patients in the lunatic asylums have increased 48.39 per cent. during the last sixteen years, but the pauper patients have increased in the same period by as much as 77.47 per cent.

Perhaps this increase is only in part real, the returns being more perfectly made up and under a better system than they were some years ago; but making all allowance for that, the Commissioners still declare that insanity is greatly on the increase, and especially among the poor. It is worthy of note that so far as can be learned, the experience of the people on the Continent of Europe corresponds with this. Why it should be so there is no information yet at hand which will explain. It occurs, so far as Great Britain is concerned, simultaneously with a vast improvement in the physical condition of the working classes and with a diminution in the prevalence of crime. Whether M. DE GIRARDIN'S theory be true or false, it is clear that we have opening out before us a problem as new as it is difficult. The facts brought out upset almost all our preconceived ideas of the chief causes of insanity. There must be some influences at work of which no cognizance has hitherto been taken. Indeed it would seem that we are only on the threshold of inquiry upon a topic of the utmost importance to society in all its bearings, of which the treatment of criminals is not by any means the least.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The regular season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be entered upon this evening, and "Saratoga" will be acted. At Booth's, Mr. Barry Sullivan will appear in "The Gamester." At the Grand Opera-house, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will perform in a drama called "The Pioneer Patriots." At Wallack's, Miss Julia Mathews is to sing in "Giroflé-Girofla." No changes of programme elsewhere are announced.

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Campocasso, director of the Brussels Opera-house, has just been appointed manager of the Théâtre Lyrique, at Paris, in succession to M. Arsène Houssaye, resigned.

The reading of the first two acts of the new fairy opera, "Le Voyage dans la Lune," by MM. Leferrier, Vanloo, and A. Mortier, produced at the Gaîté, at Paris, a most favorable impression on the artists. Offenbach had already sent the music for the first act.

The gentlemen retained to write essays on music for the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* are Mr. William Chappell and Dr. Hueffer. The former will deal with the general history of music, the latter more especially with the theories of Herr Wagner.

After two months' vacation, the Paris Opéra Comique had been opened with the "Fille du Régiment." Nothing need be said of the performance, which was of average merit, and the house was filled despite a torrid heat. Among the new works which the management can count is the "Piccolino," an opéra comique in three acts, libretto by M. Sardou, music by M. Ernest Guiraud. The tenor Valdijo has been engaged for three years at this theatre, and made his début in "Zampa." He belongs to the Grand Théâtre, Lyons, for the Winter, but will return for the season next year to the Opéra Comique.

The London *Times* says: "The old *habitués* of Her Majesty's Theatre during the successive reigns of M. Laporte and Mr. B. Lumley will probably recollect the very urbane gentleman who for forty years, terminating with the fire of 1867, acted as Superintendent of the box-office. We will even venture to say that many regarded him almost as a personal friend. All will certainly regret to learn that Mr. Charles Nugent, through severe illness, want of employment, and other misfortunes, is now in a condition so embarrassed that he is obliged to call upon those of his old acquaintances who have kind hearts and good memories to come to his assistance."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, is speaking for the Democrats in Ohio.

Maine votes to-day for Governor, Legislature and minor officers, and for a Congressman in the Fourth District.

California holds its judicial election on the second Monday in October, and will elect its Superintendent of Instruction at the same time.

California rejected at the late election the proposed amendments to its Constitution and the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention.

The Binghamton *Times*, heretofore independent, with strong leanings toward the Democrats, has placed the Republican State ticket at the head of its columns, and warmly advocates its election.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* suggests that the New-York Democratic politicians who have thought the success of the inflationists in Ohio might be risked, may be able to see something in the news from Pennsylvania.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the leading Democratic paper in Indiana, says that the platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats is broad enough and strong enough for the national Democracy to stand upon in 1876. The inflation plank pleases it.

Ex-Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, in a recent letter to a Northerner, expressed the fervent hope that a perfect restoration of good will will speedily fill the minds and warm the hearts of every class of our people, and in every section of our common country.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is thrown into double-leaded ecstacy by the inflation platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and proclaims that by this action "the opposition to contraction, national bank robbery, and class legislation gathers mighty force."

Coinciding with the views which have been expressed by THE TIMES, the Sacramento *Union* says that the Independent Party in California was *vox et præterea nihil*—a name and nothing more—and that it really never had a popular backing sufficient to constitute a State organization.

Gen. Butler has been giving renewed expression to his "views on politics." He says he will take no part in the Massachusetts campaign, and does not care who is nominated for Governor. He is dead set against hard money, and predicts the triumph of the inflationists in Congress.

Admitting that Jefferson Davis is an authority among Democrats, aside from the war question, the St. Louis *Republican* inquires: "With slavery gone and hard money traded off for a rag-baby, dressed up in a green paper collar marked a dollar, what is left of the Democratic Party of the South? The financial question being really the only debatable one except that of the tariff in which the sections equally disagree, what is left of the Democratic Party of the North either?"

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* is not complimentary to Gov. Taylor. Thus it speaks of him: "Wisconsin has never had for her Chief Magistrate so humiliating a failure, a man so destitute of every quality that the people have a right to expect in the incumbent of that high position. Moreover, he is spotted all over with suspicions, and worse than suspicions, and has flagrantly obstructed the investigation of specific charges, which, if true, should consign him to another State institution than the Capitol."

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Following are additional Republican nominations in this State:

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Sheriff, Abner W. Peck, Clayton; Treasurer, Leman W. Tyler, Theresa; Coroner, Jacob Snell, Lyme; Justice of Sessions, Ezra D. Hilts, Cape Vincent; Chairman County Committee, Joseph Mullin, Jr.; Secretary, W. D. V. Rulison.

YATES COUNTY—Assemby, Hanford Struble; Treasurer, Seymour Tracy; School Commissioner, William F. Van Tuyl; Sessions, Joel M. Clark.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—Assembly, Sumner Baldwin; Treasurer, Daniel D. Gardiner; Sessions, John S. Wright; School Commissioners, C. W. McIntosh, A. B. Cottrell.

ONTARIO COUNTY—Assembly—First District, Volney Edgerton.

TREASURY MATTERS.

TEAMS IN USE ENTITLED TO FREE ENTRY FROM CANADA—TIMBER TARIFFS—LIQUOR SMUGGLING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following are among the decisions of the Treasury Department made during the past month:

Duties were erroneously exacted on horses, harness, and other personal effects, old and in use, and necessary for the prosecution of the trade or occupation of the immigrant, who had removed them from his farm in Canada for use on his farm in Michigan. They were entitled to free entry under the general provision for "personal effects" and under the provision for "teams of animals, including their harness and tackle," when brought by immigrants.

Mahogany and cedar logs, when halved or quartered by being cut through from end to end, are advanced beyond the condition of unmanufactured cabinet wood, and cannot, therefore, be admitted to free entry as such. When timber is hewn according to the natural taper of the tree, and is not known in a commercial sense as squared, it should be considered as timber hewn, and be classified under the provision therefor in schedule K of the tariff at a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem; also that the same classification for duty should be applied to all unsquared timber hewn, if any such be known to commerce.

The department is in receipt of information showing that vessels and boats upon the lakes of the northern, north eastern, and north-western frontiers of the United States, ostensibly engaged in fishing, have been used to smuggle Candian liquors and other merchandise into this country. As from the nature of the employment of such craft their approach to any point within the United States is unlikely to excite suspicion of unlawful intent, officers of the Customs on said frontiers are directed to exercise special vigilance to prevent infractions by them of the laws relating to the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise, and to secure a strict observance by all concerned of the instructions upon the subject of smuggling in boats, carriages, &c., from adjacent territory.

THE LATE HENRY T. BLOW.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, whose death was announced in yesterday's issue, was born in Southampton County, Va., in 1817, and went to Missouri when but thirteen years of age. He graduated at the St. Louis University, and afterward practiced law for some time, but finally quitted that profession and joined his brother, who was the owner of very large chemical works in the city. He afterward became largely interested in the lead mines of Missouri, and may be said to have built up the flourishing City of Granby, in the south-west part of that State. He was an ardent Republican, and when Missouri was divided at the opening of the slaveholders' rebellion he threw all his influence on the side of the Union, in whose cause he spared neither his individual exertions nor his private means. President Lincoln, gratefully recognizing the importance of his services, gave him the Belgian mission in the Fall of 1861, which he resigned the next year, having been elected to the United States Senate. He served with distinction throughout the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth. At the close of his second term he refused a renomination, eagerly pressed upon him by the Republican Party of the State, and devoted himself to building up the City of St. Louis and to developing the vast mineral resources of Missouri, which had been entirely neglected during the dreadful internal convulsions of all the border States throughout the war.

During this interval of retirement from public service he not only was largely connected with the lead and zinc mining of the State, but he was one of the strongest supporters of Capt. James Eads in the bridge scheme. By his good sense and ample means he helped to disentangle the embarrassments of the leading railroads of the State, and it was mainly through him that Messrs. Marquand and Allen, of this City, became interested in the Iron Mountain Railroad, now one of the most important roads to Texas. His home at Carondelet was the scene of the most refined and unbounded hospitality, and few strangers of note came to the State without passing a few days at this beautiful spot. He warmly supported Gen. Grant for both terms of his Presidency, and was nominated by him so urgently to the Brazilian mission that he could not refuse. He remained there at the court of the Emperor of Brazil but a few months, as the climate was unsuited to his health, and he resigned and went to Europe to recruit his overtaxed energies. In 1873 he returned to St. Louis, intending never again to accept any office, but yielded to the wishes of the President, who, upon the resignation of Gov. Sheppard, made him one of three Commissioners of Washington. This was his last public service. He died suddenly at Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, of congestion of the brain. His death will be mourned in many places, for he was widely known and universally loved and respected.

THE OLD DEFENDERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—To-day being the sixty-first anniversary of the battle of North Point, twenty members of the Old Defenders' Association assembled this morning in front of the City Hall and marched thence to the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Chapel to attend divine service. The appearance of the veterans on the streets as they trotted along attracted much attention. Of the twenty, fourteen are over eighty years of age. The anniversary occurring on the Sabbath, and it being a legal municipal holiday, to-morrow will be observed as such. The Fifth Maryland Regiment will parade and escort the Old Defenders around Battle Monument, which is beautifully decorated with ivy and other evergreens, and a number of civic societies will appropriately commemorate the day.

DEATH OF AN AGED SEA CAPTAIN.

Capt. Richard McManus, who died in Brunswick, Me., on the 2d inst., aged eighty years and five months, was a native of the town, and served in the War of 1812 and then went to sea. In 1822 he became master of a vessel. He made his last voyage in 1847, in the ship Monterey, from Mobile to Liverpool and back to New-York. In 1854 he was appointed agent for Maine for the New-York Board of Underwriters, a position of marked responsibility, which he held for ten years. The Brunswick *Telegraph* says: "The stalwart form of Capt. McManus was one to attract attention anywhere. One who knew him well in Liverpool in his younger days declares that he was one of the finest-looking shipmasters that ever sailed out of that port. He bore a close resemblance to E. K. Collins, of New-York, and the mistakes of identity were cause of merriment to both men. A remarkable thing for a sailor, Capt. McManus never used tobacco in any form. In his long service on the sea, and in his ten years' work for the Board of Underwriters, Capt. McManus had become more widely known than any other shipmaster in New-England, possibly than any in the United States."

OBITUARY NOTE.

Frank Grinnell, son of George B. Grinnell of New-York, died at the residence of Hon. William D. Bishop, at Bridgeport, Conn., last night, from the effects of an injury received on Wednesday last while playing base-ball. Young Grinnell was struck by a ball on the head immediately behind the right ear, which rendered him insensible. He remained in that condition nearly all the time after the accident until his death.

THE LOURDES PILGRIMAGE.

WILL THE VISIT BE ABANDONED?

THE POSSIBLE RESULTS OF THE GERMAN CATHOLICS' MANIFESTATION—PRECAUTIONS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT—TWENTY-THREE VACANT SEATS IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1875.

The proposed pilgrimage of the Bavarian Ultramontanes to the Grotto of Lourdes has been treated with great moderation by the French press, while the Liberal press of Germany continues to pour volumes of sarcastic raillery upon the project. One journal notes the fears expressed in France that the visit might lead to some insult or attack which would give rise to diplomatic reclamations, and says that the French need have no fears whatever on this score. If Count Stolberg and his friends wish to make ridiculous exhibitions of themselves, the German Government will not try to prevent them, nor will it throw any obstacles in the way of crossing the frontier; but if by any chance the Duc Decazes can be induced to detain the pilgrims in France he will render Germany a good service. They are a class of citizens not much wanted at this time. Such judgments as this may appear somewhat harsh, but from a German point of view they are quite natural. Indeed, public sentiment in Germany cannot fail to be shocked by this piece of needless bravado. Every one knows that Notre Dame de Lourdes is thoroughly and patriotically French, and that she has become the Lady Patroness of the idea known as *La revanche*. The French go to her shrine for the express purpose of praying for a speedy return of Alsace and Lorraine, and for a revival of French supremacy in Europe. So strongly is this sentiment impressed upon the minds of our Catholic population that the visit of the English pilgrims seemed to be an incongruity. What, then, will be thought of the German Catholics who come so far to kneel at our lady's holy shrine? Will they pray for a return of the lost provinces to France? If not, and we must naturally presume that they will not, what can be the particular object of choosing the shrine of the saint who is so devoted to the idea of national revenge against the Germans?

VIEWS OF FRENCH PAPERS.

Upon the subject of this pilgrimage the *Journal des Débats* says:

"Will the German Catholics renounce their intended visit to Lourdes? Such is the question asked by a number of journals that are regularly inspired by the ambiguous and contradictory notes of the Agence Havas. It appears that they think of nothing less than to come here for the purpose of making a grand manifestation, first at Lourdes, then at Paris, in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, where they will leave a memorial stone to record their passage. These Germans are doing us a very great honor, but they have left so many souvenirs in France already that we have no further desire for their *ex-voto*. It is true that our country has been the most highly favored of late in the matter of celestial apparitions; there is scarcely a mountain in France, a valley or a wood which has not been the theatre of some sort of a miracle. But it would be paying dearly for the favors of heaven to be obliged to receive all the strangers who desire to come among us for the purpose of making political demonstrations at the risk of drawing the anger of their Governments down upon us. The highway is free, and we can prevent no one from circulating upon it; all that we can do is to indicate to the Germans an employment quite as useful for themselves, and less disagreeable for us, than their traveling devotions. They have in their own country, thank Heaven, places enough that have been consecrated by supernatural manifestations, which, though more recent, are not less remarkable than those of Lourdes or La Salette. * * * We do not think that it is the Church that sends us these German Catholics; they come of their own accord and obey a personal inspiration; but if the *esprit*, which breathes whichever way it wills, could only turn them in another direction it would give us a very great deal of pleasure, and among the miracles that have been performed in our favor it would certainly be one of those for which we should have feelings of the most lively gratitude."

The French Government is very much annoyed by the burden of this high honor, and fears that it may not be able to merit the high opinion the Bavarian Ultramontanes seem to have of it. Indeed it is taking extraordinary precautions at great expense, it must be observed, to protect the pilgrims from insult and from the violence of a mob. The English pilgrims were ridiculed and hooted, and the French themselves do not escape, and it is hardly to be hoped that a band of Germans can promenade about France, passing through towns so recently devastated by their brothers, without provoking some hostile demonstrations. No expense is being spared to place a cordon of Police along the route to be traversed, and every possible effort will be made to protect them, but it must be confessed that this is paying a little too dearly for an honor that was unsolicited and from which the French would very gladly escape.

TWENTY-THREE VACANCIES IN THE HOUSE.

The death of M. Princeteau, Deputy from the Gironde, brings the number of the seats now vacant up to twenty-three—twelve on the Left and eleven on the Right. Since the meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux, on the 12th of February, 1871, it has lost sixty-seven of its members by death. The Department of the Gironde has been the most tried in respect to changes in its representation. At the very commencement it was necessary to hold four elections, those of MM. Fourcaud, Larrieu, Simoit, and Sansas, on account of the options of M. Thiers, and three others elected in several departments. Since then it has been necessary to replace MM. Larrieu and Richier, who died; M. Journu, who resigned, and now it has lost another one of its delegates. The seats vacant belonging to the Left were those of Warnier, Colas, Carion, De Rémusat, Crespin, Viox, Lebas, Guiter, Edgar Quinet, Ledru-Rollin, and Melvil-Bloncourt and Ranc, expelled. On the other side of the House the seats vacant are those of De Rocquemaurel-Saint-Cernin, Parigot, Deseilligny, Comte Joubert, Hulin, Rolland, Dahirel, De Bourgoing, Dupertail, De Bermond, and Princeteau. Some of these seats should have been filled by the beginning of last session, the legal delay of six months having then expired; but the Assembly passed a law suspending all further partial elections, on the ground that the dissolution would take place during the present Autumn.

M. Princeteau, who was elected in the Gironde fifth on the list of fourteen, was born in 1814. He was a noted advocate at Bordeaux, and a rich proprietor, but had no political antecedents at the time of his election to this Chamber. He took his seat among the members of the Right, and had his name inscribed in the reunion Colbert, and at the Cercle des Reservoirs. This placed him at once among the ardent royalists of the Assembly. In 1872 he made a speech at Bordeaux, in which he said: "See the forethought of Providence. Indulgent even to our discords, it seems to aid us in trying to harmonize them, and who knows if it was not the remnants of a love and pity once cherished for our poor France which made it give us a King without children and a Dauphin without ambition for the throne." He added: "Let it be well understood that our monarchy is not a return to abuses irrevocably destroyed, nor the negation of liberties irrevocably acquired; it is the application of necessary principles which, by the acceptation of reciprocal rights and duties destined to mutually complete and fecund, will assure the repose and the grandeur of France by the union of the nation and the King. That is our monarchy!" At first the Legitimists had claimed M. Princeteau as wholly their own, but this use of the word *Dauphin* greatly disturbed them, for it showed that he had certain Orleanist tendencies and, under certain conditions, would not hesitate to accept the Comte de Paris. At Bordeaux, M. Princeteau was elected one of the questors of the Assembly, and remained in the office up to last year, when an attack of paralysis forced him to resign. Like M. Baze, he was an enemy of the press, and affected great disdain for the people. That is sometimes borne in a grand Seigneur, but never in a small advocate who had neither family nor remarkable talents. When the editor of the *National* was summoned to explain a piece of news given by him, and spoke of the public, M. Princeteau cried, "*Le public, qu'est—ce que cela?*" The phrase was taken up by the press, and so much was made of it that the Deputy's own friends turned against him, and it is not at all probable that he could have been again elected in the Gironde. During his legislative career he did nothing remarkable, and has credit for only one good bill—that declaring the incompatibility between the offices of Deputy and a salaried functionary of the Government.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S ADVENTURE.

An old soldier of the First Empire has just died, who had a most singular adventure. His name was Roussel, and he was a young private in 1807, when the French took Rugen, a small island in the Baltic. It was occupied by a detachment of Davoust's corps, when orders came to evacuate it with all haste and without a moment's delay. The companies got away with such haste that they forgot Roussel, who was doing sentinel duty upon an outpost. Entirely unaware that his comrades had embarked, he waited several hours for the relief guard, and only left his post when pressed by hunger, to find that he was the only Frenchman on the island. "Ah!" he cried, "I am set down as a deserter—dishonored forever," and the wretched sentinel began to cry like a child. A man living near was touched by this distress, and took Roussel home with him, lodged and fed him, gave him work, and after a time bestowed upon him his daughter's hand. The forgotten soldier lived very happily there for five years, during which time a daughter had been born, but one day Roussel was thrown into a great state of excitement by the sight of the French flag flying from the masthead of a frigate. He imagined that they had sent to search for him, and that his time had come. He would certainly be tried for deserting in time of war and be shot. But a sudden idea gave him courage. Running home, he put on his uniform, seized his gun, and, taking up his old post, began to march up and down his beat. "Qui vive?" he cried as the French boat came near the shore. "Qui vive yourself?" was the reply. "Sentinel," responded Roussel. "Since when?" "Since five years ago." An explanation took place on shore, and the deserter *malgré lui* was taken off the island. Davoust laughed very heartily when he heard of the adventure, and had a congé made out in due form and delivered to the soldier. He also procured some employment for him, the war being then over, and the Government gave him a sum of money for his daughter. In after years he brought his family to France, and seems to have prospered in his labors.

GENERAL NOTES.

Rev. E. P. Hammond, the revivalist, has left San Francisco for the East.

The Montreal Police number 150, and sixty Springfield rifles are to be provided for their use.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* reports that everybody one sees now down there is "going to the Centennial."

Oregon papers report that the run of salmon on the Upper Columbia this year has been larger than ever before.

The Webster House at Marshfield, Mass., which was burned last week, was a new unfinished hotel that had never been occupied.

What the Boston Almanac calls an "annual" eclipse of the sun, and is generally known as an annular eclipse, will occur on the morning of the 29th inst.

The husband of a respectable German lady in Newark threatens to sue a clerk in a millinery store in that city for slander, for accusing his wife of shop-lifting.

Great preparations are making at Scranton, Penn., for the Welsh national musical festival, the Eisteddfod, which is to be held there on the 15th and 16th inst.

Twin daughters of G. Baither, of Toledo, Ohio, were killed one night last week by the administering of morphia mistaken for other medicine prescribed. Both medicines lay on the same table.

A Boston firm complains that within three months it has lost letters containing over $30,000, and as they were sent from all parts of New-England, it infers the fault must lie in the Boston office.

Canadian papers report that the Dominion Commissioners have already made all the necessary arrangements for the proper exhibition of articles contributed by Canadians to the Centennial Exhibition.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* rejoices in the belief that our race of millionaires which has flourished during the past twenty years is drawing to a close. It expects them all to die soon, and thinks the country will be a great deal better off without them.

Two Texans, George T. Bondies and Capt. L. E. Edwards, fought a duel with small swords at Brashear City, La., on the 5th inst. At the first pass Edwards was wounded in the neck, and the loss of blood was such as to cause the seconds to interfere and stop the combat.

A newspaper correspondent, visiting Mr. Tilden's birth-place, asked an old man how the family behaved in the early part of the war, and received the cruel response: "They were of very little account as loyal men, but things shaped themselves in that war without much regard to the Tildens."

The Hartford *Times* is as greatly mistaken in its ornithology as in its politics. It will astonish any stray reader in Massachusetts even by its grave assertion that the swallows all departed as early as the 28th of August, and that not one remained, in New-England or New-York or New-Jersey, after Sept. 1.

The friends of Miss Newbigan, of Nepean, Canada, assert that she has not tasted food for five months, and as she still lives and apparently thrives, she has been removed to the Protestant hospital in Ottawa, that she may be watched and the doctors convinced that there is no deception practiced.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Baker, of Wellesley, Mass., will celebrate their crystal wedding on Monday, Sept. 20, by a pork and bean reception. Invitations to the entertainment are sent out in little wooden boxes, which contain a small glass pig, filled with white beans, and who bears upon his back a printed request that the recipient will be present. Appended to piggy's curling tail is a card in the shape of a large bean giving necessary information as to trains and detailed programmes.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Two convicts confined in the Charlestown State Prison attempted to escape to-night, but were caught while scaling the outer wall of the prison. They had during the week adroitly removed two iron bolts from an unused door, substituting wooden ones painted black, and, watching for a favorable opportunity, very nearly succeeded in effecting their escape.

THE GREAT REVIVALISTS.

THE LIVES AND LABORS OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

DISCOURSE BY REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS AT THE ALLEN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—NATURE OF THE REVIVALS—THE GREAT WORK IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Charles E. Harris, who returned from Europe with the eminent revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, spoke last evening at the Allen Street M. E. Church, concerning their lives and labors. The congregation was large, but there was no crowding. He spoke in the first instance of revivals generally, shaping his discourse from the Acts, third chapter, nineteenth verse: "Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord." The Church of God, he said, had times of refreshing in which its followers were sanctified, and it was well that it was so, for else it would die of starvation, and the hope of the world would be its grave. No study was more interesting than the Church of God in its advancements, and, if he so might speak, its retrogressions. The mission of the Lord Jesus Christ ushered in a great religious refreshing applicable to all mankind, and passed beyond all antique and musty formularies and liturgies. His text-book was in the heart, and His hearers were the common people. Then, as now, such preaching was considered irregular. Lordly priests stared at His audacity. Sadducees thought to entrap Him, but the masses heard Him gladly. He everywhere laid low men's pride, and treasured men's humility in the alcoves of His heart. He knocked aside the todyisms which had tied up religion, and was in the widest sense tolerant of non-essentials. His mission was to go into the world and preach the Gospel to the people, and to accomplish this mission He had raised up His own men. In this age there came Brother Moody. In looking at religious revivals one could not, he said, help coming to the conclusion that many of them were manufactured. In many cases the people did not join in them, but, on the contrary, opposed them, and adopted every possible means to check their progress.

NATURE OF MOODY AND SANKEY'S REVIVALS.

The revival of Messrs. Moody and Sankey differed from such in the sense that it was not an effort of a Church to reach the masses, so much as an effort of the masses to reach, not a Church, but Christ. In this way it was not a manufactured revival. While Messrs. Moody and Sankey had experienced a good deal of opposition from the High Church party, the Churches generally had sympathized with and helped them. They left off scrambling over the meatless bones of orthodoxy and heterodoxy to feed the heart on the bread of life that was being distributed from the heavenly granaries. This work was altogether in the nature of a wonderful wave of religious revival resting upon the country. The author of this revival under God was Mr. Moody. He was born in Massachusetts on Feb. 5, 1837, and in his early life he was brought up in the principles of Unitarianism. In May, 1856, he was converted to God and was received into a Congregational church at Boston. Describing the personal appearance of Mr. Moody, Mr. Harris said that he was the last person whom anybody would suppose to be the author of such a great work. He was about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with immense shoulders, and possessing more self-confidence and less self-assumption than any man he had ever met. He had failed to detect in him the least vanity. His eyes, he said, were rather dim while in repose, but when he spoke they were filled with fire. He showed great reserve of force. Following out the details of his early life, the speaker said that in 1856 Mr. Moody removed to Chicago, and was a clerk in a shoe store. He founded a Sunday-school in that city. In the great Chicago fire he lost everything except his Bible, which he had since used in all his services. In thirty days after the fire he had got up a building capable of holding fifteen hundred children.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

At this time there came over him a strange sensation which he himself could not explain. Something seemed to say to him to go to England for 30,000 souls. He obeyed the call, and on June 17, 1873, in company with Mr. Sankey, whose acquaintance he had made some three years before, he went to Europe. Arrived at Liverpool, the first news that reached him was of the death of two gentlemen whom he had relied upon to help him in his mission. He proceeded to York and held meetings there, and subsequently all over the country, preaching to audiences numbering from 2,000 to 50,000. In London alone he held 275 meetings and preached to 2,100,000 people in the course of four months. The number of conversions could not be computed, for he was always opposed to making calculations in this matter, describing it as numbering Israel. In London alone, however, 40,000 went to his inquiry meetings asking for salvation. These meetings, the speaker added, were being conducted to-day just as if Mr. Moody were there. Had the High Church party in England received Mr. Moody as they should have done, the work accomplished would have been marvelous beyond anything in modern days. They called him, as people here would call him, a fanatic, but, urged Mr. Harris, they did not make the proper distinction between enthusiasm and fanaticism. Right religion would make enthusiasts; wrong religion fanatics. Christ, it was said, had a devil, and if they called the master Belzebub, it was not surprising that they should call his servant devil too. Mr. Moody, he contended, was an enthusiast, but no fanatic, and he prayed God for such enthusiasts. That it might be understood that he was not a fanatic, but an enthusiast, he pointed out how eminently practical were the traits of his character.

CHARACTER OF MOODY'S PREACHING.

His preaching was especially practical, and one of his main characteristics was to avoid doctrinal discussions. He was himself a Presbyterian, but he always avoided topics of doctrine. Mr. Harris directed especial attention to the illustrative character of Mr. Moody's preaching. He had been gathering illustrations year after year, and it was said of him in London that he would preach twenty times on the same theme, always varying the illustrations. Then he was wonderfully sympathetic, and was the most natural man possible. "He is," added the speaker, "in no way like a minister, nor could you make him look like a minister." His faith in his mission was unbounded, and although no Bishop had put his hands upon his head no one could tell him that he was not called upon to preach. In his speech he was perfectly natural; in fact, he spoke sometimes so fast that his words bubbled and jumped over, and it was rather difficult to distinguish them. He talked to twenty thousand persons just as if he were talking to an intimate friend in his own parlor. Playfulness of speech was another of his characteristics. Mr. Sankey differed much from Mr. Moody. His hair was black and he had his mother's constitution, and, we should judge, his father's face, while through his mental texture ran the softer or effeminate nature. He was a taller man than Mr. Moody, but did not appear to be so stout. His singing was his great attraction in connection with the revival. His voice, which was a baritone, was not so fine as many others, but there was a peculiarly expressive trill in it which could only be described as delicious. It was loud and musical, and while it could thunder at times like a cataract, it could at others subside into the very gentlest tones. Mr. Sankey's part in the revival could not, he thought, be overestimated, and he was bold enough to doubt whether Mr. Moody could have made such an impression without the singing of his colaborer.

HOW THE REVIVAL MEETINGS WERE CONDUCTED.

Mr. Harris here described the way in which the revival meetings were conducted. Mr. Moody commenced by offering a brief prayer, and then said to his hearers, "Mr. Sankey will now sing for you and with you." Mr. Sankey then sang a hymn suitable to the prayer, accompanying himself on his melodeon, after which Mr. Moody took out his Bible, read a passage, and said to his hearers: "I will talk to you a little while on these words." His discourse was always illustrated by incidents drawn from his own experience, and when the audience were rapt in emotion Mr. Sankey again sang. An inquiry meeting was then held, and some three thousand persons were converted. Describing the departure of Messrs. Moody and Sankey from Liverpool he said that about twelve or fifteen thousand persons crowded the dock from which the tender started. For two hours they sang hymns, drowning all the sounds of toil and traffic, and as the steamer moved away sent after it their united God bless you. Some of the most prominent men of England were there to say good-bye. If there was ever a time at which a man might be elated it was when these good-byes were said, and yet no particular elation could be observed in these men. In closing, Mr. Harris said he desired to answer a question which had been frequently asked, whether it was probable that the revival would be as successful here as it had been in England. There were no doubt, he said, two important elements, singing and illustrative preaching, which greatly favored the movement in England, inasmuch as they were new to the people, while here the people were familiar with them. This circumstance might interfere with it to some extent in this country, but his great hope was that the work was so impregnated with the purpose of saving souls, and was so unconventional and practical, that it would be just as successful.

THE REVIVALISTS AT NORTHFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—The revivalists Moody and Sankey held services at Northfield to-day, the people coming from all the country round, so that the Orthodox Church proved too small, and Moody spoke from the church steps to an audience of 1,000 in the morning. At 3 o'clock Mr. Sankey and Col. Whittle, of Chicago, talked to the children in the church and Col. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, and D. W. McWilliam, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., organized a grove meeting for the crowds waiting for the evening service. At 5 o'clock Mr. Moody preached again to an audience of 2,000 persons. Messrs. Moody and Sankey will decide upon their revival campaign on Tuesday.

TURF NOTES.

Sim Hoagland, the veteran turfman, has sold to Mr. Bonner a chestnut stallion by Privateer, out of a mare by Arlington.

The second annual fair of the Hudson River Association is to be held at Poughkeepsie on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of this month. The premiums amount to $12,000.

A match race over ten miles for $800, between the trotting horses Maggie Murry and Ulster Maid, both of Newburg, is announced to come off on the track of the Hudson River Driving Park on Sept. 25.

Brigand and Rambler have again changed hands, and now belong to Mr. Charles Reed, of this City, and are being prepared for the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, which will begin the first Saturday in October.

Another trotting wonder has made an appearance in San Francisco. It is a mare belonging to Mr. Stark, and is accredited with trotting a mile in 2:18½, trotting the last three-quarters of the distance at the rate of 2:13.

A new stake, called the All Aged Stakes, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared, has been opened by the American Jockey Club. The distance is one mile and a half, and the race is to be run at the Fall meeting next year. The entries are to close on Oct. 1.

The great Fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club will commence on Monday next and continue through the week. There will be three races on each of the first four days and four races on each of the last two.

Mr. A. Davis Pryor has sold the b. f. Vernango, 3 years, by Vandal, to Messrs. Boughrum & Byrnes for $1,000. Mr. Pryor purchased this filly for $400, and after winning four races, has sold her for $600 advance.

Fleetwood Park will have a Fall running meeting, commencing on Wednesday next and continuing on Thursday and Saturday. It will be under the management of Mr. William M. Conner, who will also act as starter and clerk of the course. The entries for the first day will close this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The indications are that the great four mile heat race in California will bring out the grandest field of horses ever seen together in this kind of race. Rutherford, Wild Idle, Springbok, and Grinstead will come in competition with Katy Pease and other stout racers on the Pacific slope. Several horses from Australia will also appear.

The great stallion race for $10,000 and the "championship of the United States" will take place to-morrow at Mystic Park, Boston. This great race last year was won by Smuggler. Fifteen stallions are entered, including Monarch, Jr., William H. Allen, Thomas Jefferson, Lothair, Phil Sheridan, Commonwealth, Ned Wallace, Jubilee, Lambert, Ben Morrill, Defiance, Parki's Abdallah, Draco Prince, Little Mac, and Messenger Knox.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER OF THE WHISKY RING IN ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The first of the suits of the Government against the whisky ring was tried yesterday at St. Joseph, Mo., resulting in the conviction of John Sheban, who pleaded guilty. The penalty in this case is not less than two years' imprisonment and not less than $5,000 fine. Sheban's case is regarded at the Treasury Department as a type of those to follow, the evidence in possession of the Government in this class of cases being of the same character.

THE CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE MAILS.

Prominent men residing on the Ohio River, who at first complained that the discontinuance of the steam-boat mail service between Louisville and Cincinnati would be detrimental to their interests, have, now that they have been fully informed upon the subject, not only acquiesced but have cordially approved of the movement, and have so written to the Post Office Department. The department will save the entire sum of $10,000 which was paid to the boats for transportation, contracts having been made for the delivery of all the mails daily by railroad at a cost not exceeding the amount of the salaries which have heretofore been paid to the route agents on the boats for distributing the very insignificant amount of mail matter sent by the offices on this route. To fully satisfy the patrons of the Post Office at Westport a daily railroad service has been ordered between that place and Lagrange.

AN INTERESTING PENSION DECISION.

The Commissioner of Pensions has rendered a decision in the case of Martha Hodges, the widow of a deceased colored soldier. The question was asked whether her cohabitation with another party should be construed to be such a remarriage as would work a forfeiture of the pension, and whether the same rule of evidence of marriage that was applicable in the case of an original application for a pension should be applied as evidence of remarriage of the pensioner. The Commissioner says that during the existence of slavery the marriage of slaves was not recognized by the local laws of the South, and, therefore, after their emancipation Congress passed a law that the right to a pension might be conferred upon any colored woman that had lived with a soldier up to the date of his enlistment and death as his wife, but who had never been married according to prescribed legal forms. The Commissioner says that as the matter of marriage is now regulated by statute in all the States, no marriage is legal that does not conform to the law. In this case the parties had simply been living and cohabiting together, denying that they were married. He, therefore, decides that the claimant has never remarried and that her pension, if properly granted, has been improperly suspended.

RECOGNITION AS CONSUL.

The President has recognized Hipolito de Uriarte as Consul General of Spain, to reside at New-York.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept 12.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Sept. 11, 1875:

New-England. — Postmasters Appointed — Mrs. Abigail Higgins, West Searsmont, Waldo County, Me.; Herbert F. Gill, North Stoughton, Norfolk County, Mass.; Walter D. Read, Steep Brook, Bristol County, Mass.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Walter D. Palmer, Essex, Essex County; H. A. Whitemore, Fluvanna, Chautauqua County; Freeman L. Shattuck, Hartwood, Sullivan County; Edwin C. Heuyou, Shongo, Allegany County; Safford F. Mason, Webster, Monroe County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Byron Binninger, Arlington, Hudson County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—W. W. McBride, Clinton, Alleghany County; W. Winchester, Hopewell Cotton Works, Chester County; Jacob A. Witmer, State Line, Franklin County.

Name Changed—Bald Hill, Clearfield County, to Gillingham.

LOW WATER IN THE HUDSON.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday says: "The water in the river is unusually low for this season of the year, and navigation is much impeded in consequence. The Citizen's Line steamer, from New-York for Troy, ran aground this morning just above Bath, hard and fast, and the passengers and baggage were removed to-day and taken to Troy by rail. The Bath ferry-boat was compelled to cease running this morning in consequence of getting aground. Over one hundred canal-boats, which were being towed down from Troy, are also aground above Bath. The towing steamer Hudson, which was proceeding up the river with a large tow, ran aground opposite Rork's Mill, and the boats comprising the tow, were accordingly compelled to pass through Collector McKenna's office in order to proceed westward. The steamer Drew, of the People's Line, grounded off New-Baltimore, and was detained from reaching her dock in this city until 12 o clock to-day."

A PEDESTRIAN RACE LOST.

A wager of $250 was made on Aug. 28 that James Stevens, the pedestrian, could not walk from Hoboken to Boonton, N. J., a distance of about thirty-four miles, in seven hours. Yesterday morning, the pedestrian, after two weeks' training, started to accomplish the feat, in the presence of a large number of friends and sporting men. At 5:30 o'clock, accompanied by the judges, Messrs. Parker and Haines, and the referee, Mr. Tomlinson, he started on the course. The cool, bracing atmosphere was favorable for walking, and had the effect of raising the spirits of Stevens, who began to walk with rapid strides. Sporting occasionally, he maintained a steady gait until he had accomplished about twenty-eight miles, when he limped badly and began to show signs of great fatigue. Still manfully endeavoring to maintain his former pace, he began to resume long strides on the finish, but fell exhausted on reaching Boonton, losing the match by twenty-four minutes.

THE MAINE CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

HOW THE STATE HAS PROSPERED UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE—THE FINANCES—THE FATE OF THE NATION IN THE BALANCE —THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Hon. James G. Blaine addressed a large Republican meeting in Portland, Me., on Friday night last, and is thus reported by the *Press* of that city:

Political contests in Maine have for twenty years past been chiefly, almost engrossingly, upon what are called national issues. There has scarcely ever been a square fight upon a State issue. Why is this? It is because our opponents have not been able to find an issue, a cause of complaint, upon which to fight. Had there been a crevice in our armor they would have searched it out. The Republican Party has governed Maine wisely and well. They have administered affairs with prudence, fidelity, integrity, and economy. The opposition have made no issue because they could find none. Since civil government was instituted no community on God's green earth has been better or more wisely governed than the people of Maine for the last twenty years. The Democracy can bring no accusation of specific malfeasance, but their papers reek with vague assertions that the people want a change, that they yearn for the "good old days of Democratic rule." Let us compare those days before the people unmistakably signified their disgust of Democratic administration with the present. It is good to cast up the books once in a while and strike the balance. Let us see in view of Democratic complaints, how the State has prospered under Republican rule. Many political economists tell us that the progress of a people may be measured by the growth of its railway system. Let us apply that test.

REPUBLICAN RULE BETTER THAN DEMOCRATIC.

When the Democratic Party went out of power in this State there was not a mile of railway in the Counties of Lincoln, Knox, Franklin, Somerset, Waldo, Piscataquis, Aroostook, or Hancock. To-day there is not a county in the State without a railroad, and of the sixteen shire towns, fourteen are knit together by the iron bands. Let us apply another test by looking at the amount of ready money. In 1853 the banking capital of the State was but $5,500,000. The savings banks accumulations, scarcely worth mentioning, were less than $2,000,000. To-day the national banking capital is $10,500,000, and the savings banks show $32,000,000 of surplus earnings. Here is an increase under Republican rule from $7,500,000 to $43,000,000. But you people of Portland need not go beyond your own city to note the progress. In 1854 your valuation was under $7,500,000. To-day, despite your great and devastating fire, it is $29,000,000. In the same time the State valuation has increased from $100,000,000 to $224,000,000. And remember that these figures are not those of a padded census report, gotten up to make the best show possible, but are the hard-wrung additions from towns anxious to keep their reported valuation down on account of taxation. The Republican Party has had the Government in its own hands for about twenty years, and whatever of mal-administration is truthfully charged must be atoned for by that party, and I only ask what credit it deserves shall be given to it. Now point out a place where the Democratic Party has held absolute sway as the Republican Party has in Maine. There is one place where the Democratic Party ruled and was glorified during the whole period. I mean the City of New-York. Cities are the last places where ignorance can be reckoned an excuse. Therefore the plea of ignorance cannot be put in. They have for a quarter of a century held absolute sway there. They took it an honored and pure Government. They took it a city of 400,000, and so little in debt that it would not be extravagant to say that it was a city without debt. And yet on this blessed night, this 10th day of September, 1874, the City of New-York, with a population of 1,000,000, is groaning under a debt of $170,000,000. Every man, every woman, every child, and every baby is burdened with a debt of $170, and every child that is born to-night is mortgaged for a part of this debt. Is it unfair to say that the Democratic Party shall be held by this test? When, in 1871, the revelations of Tweed's rascalities were exposed, when THE NEW-YORK TIMES was publishing the evidence of his guilt, and it was so plain that the wayfaring man though a fool need not err, yet in November of that same year, William M. Tweed was elected to the Senate of New-York, and the Democratic papers of Maine applauded it; and it was not till the next year that the Democratic Party took the matter in hand, and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden earned the credit which he deserves for prosecuting the charges to a successful issue. Therefore, taking the State of Maine just as we find it, and contrasting it with the other place where the other party has held undisputed sway, I am willing to go to the people on this issue.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Blaine then left local issues and proceeded to discuss the currency question. Every man, he said, is interested in money, the day laborer as well as the capitalist, and it concerns every man to know what is to be the currency with which he is to buy and sell. If you compare the two platforms of the two parties in this State there does not seem to be any essential difference. But no longer ago than in 1868 this same Democratic Party which now professes such allegiance to hard money were blatant advocates of paying off the national debt in greenbacks. No longer ago than in 1868 that was a part of the national platform on which Mr. Seymour was placed in nomination by the Democratic Party. But how does that party stand to-day on the question? The Democrats of Maine are not an influential body. Their voices will be little heeded in the National Convention, and they will drift into whatever is laid out for them. It is very much more to the purpose to find out what the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democrats think, than those of Maine. They are looking to this State to see whether public opinion is likely to give way on the question which is dividing the parties. Now the Democracy represented by the Democracy of Pennsylvania only yesterday resolved that the national banking system should be abolished, and that we should issue an unlimited amount of greenbacks, or as many as Congress might authorize, and I denounce this as a violation of the plainest principles of common honesty. During the first year of the war the United States found its Treasury empty, and we were spending two millions per day. The Government hadn't money, and to raise it did what the individual does—gave its note for it, and stamped upon it what the individual cannot—that it should be a legal tender for debts. This act was debated long and ably in the Senate, and the great constitutional lawyers, among them foremost the late William Pitt Fessenden, were in serious doubt if the United States had the power to issue these notes. There was one argument which settled the matter. The fate of the nation was in the balance, and they threw the constitutional doubt into the waste basket, and voted for legal tenders and saved the nation. The Democrats, some of them the same that are now clamoring for more greenbacks, every mother's son of them voted against the measure. But it was carried. The first issue was $150,000,000, and it went like dew before the sun, and before the close of the session, another $150,000,000 was issued and gold commenced to rise. When Congress next assembled another $150,000,000 was issued, and in this very bill was inserted a provision binding the nation that in no event should the legal tender issue ever exceed $400,000,000. It was deemed necessary in order that the credit of the nation should be kept up that there should be a limit, and we pledged ourselves to the money lenders of the earth that in no event should the legal tender issue ever exceed $400,000,000. We carried on the war without exceeding that amount, and now ten years after the war is ended, when the revenues are abundant and the national debt is being paid at the rate of one and a half million a month, I can conceive of no dishonor more absolute than the violation of this pledge. Mr. Blaine then proceeded to notice the opposition of the Democrats during the war to the issue of paper money to carry it on. In a contest in New-Hampshire, where it was proposed to transfer the Granite State to the rebel side, Mr. George of that State exhibited specimens of Continental money, and said that it took $4,000 of that money to buy a poor breakfast, and said that the present paper money would be no better. Another plan of the Democrats of Ohio and other States is to abolish the national banks, call in the $417,000,000 of Government bonds they hold, paying for them in greenbacks. "I am surrounded," said Mr. Blain, "by business men of experience, at whose feet I can sit and learn, and if it were possible, I would like to have their opinions of the effect of an act putting the 1,600 national banks of the country into liquidation. Can any one predict the result to business? Yet the Democracy of the West are united in their hostility to the banks, and that hostility is determined." He was aware that many Democrats were sound on the financial question as individuals, yet so great was the force of party dictation with them that they yielded. Senator Thurman was sound financially. He had frequently talked with him, yet when the Democracy of Ohio declared for inflation and the dishonoring of the national promises, the statesman wriggled, straddled, and dodged. The Democracy of Maine will cheer a soft money platform if it is promulgated by the Democratic Party of the nation next year. And it is coming to this. The Pennsylvania Democracy declared for hard money last year, but the convention which has just adjourned declared practically for inflation and against national banking. Indeed, so decided was the convention on the matter that it refused to hear a member speak for honest money. Yet the Democracy of Pennsylvania had boasted that it would stand firm as do the Maine Democracy to-day. One of the leading issues in the campaign of 1876 will be on the question of an honest observance of the nation's pledge to its creditors and the return to a sound financial basis.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

There is still another issue. It isn't the bloody shirt, but an issue growing out of the constitutional amendments. He was confident that it was not the desire of a majority of the Democratic leaders to annul the thirteenth constitutional amendment. They would not have slavery restored; yet that amendment abolishing slavery owes nothing to the Democratic Party, but, as is well known, was fought by its leaders at every point. Many individuals really desired to vote for the amendment, among whom he thought was Col. Sweat, of Portland, then a member of Congress, but party discipline was so strict that he didn't dare to do it. Nor was the thirteenth the most important of the constitutional amendments. The war over, four and a half millions of people were on our hands. What should be done with them? They can't vote, have no right in law, cannot testify in the courts, are not protected by law. Something must be done; hence the necessity of the fourteenth amendment. But this amendment confers benefits upon others. Nothing in the Constitution defines citizenship. Mr. Calhoun declared twenty-five years ago that there was no such thing as citizenship aside from that which was created by the several States. It was not only the colored people who gained citizenship by the fourteenth amendment, but all inhabitants, of all races, colors, and conditions. Yet this amendment was fought by the united Democratic Party. There is reason for it, for the fourteenth amendment cuts up by the roots the idea of citizenship as regulated by States. Mr. Blaine then read the amendment: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens thereof and of the State in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." What excuse is there for voting against that amendment? What, then, must be the intent and the purpose of a party which is led to oppose such a proposition? But, gentlemen, we don't want to go back to the old issues. This is an issue of to-day. When the next Congress meets the Speaker's table will be covered with bills offered by Democrats to repeal the Ku-klux law. What is the Ku-klux law? There is a great deal of complaint about it. Many do not understand it, and those who most denounce it are in the condition of the Illinois farmer who was denouncing the Republicans for giving every negro a bureau when white men couldn't have anything more than a hair trunk. It is merely a law which provides that the United States shall step into the State and protect the citizen in his right to life and liberty when the State cannot or will not secure these rights. But this is centralization, you say. Yes, it is; and I desire to measure my words when I say that I desire to centralize sufficient power in the Federal Government to protect the rights of the humblest citizen of the United States. The Ku-klux law does not despise the rights of citizens in the States, but says that these rights must be conferred upon all. In the matter of punishments, it will not permit a white man to be fined $2 for an offense for which the colored man is whipped at the whipping-post. This law would be repealed were it not for a Republican President and Senate. He was glad to recognize a better state of things in the South, but it has been greatly aided by the Kuklux law. The Democratic leaders are very tender about the issues growing out of the war. It's bloody shirt. Yet these same men held the animosities growing out of the war of 1812—a mere skirmish—for years, and yet speak in disgust of an old Federalist. Such blind prejudice lasts for years and years. Can we, then, be expected to forget a war which cost so much of treasure and blood, while men are on crutches, while there are vacant places at every fireside, while there are 500,000 dead, during the same generation?

Mr. Blaine closed by briefly summing up the work of the party in the past.

A LONDON THEATRE AT AUCTION.

The London *Standard* of Sept. 1 has the following: "The proceedings at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard were yesterday of an unusually animated and exciting character. Among the sales announced for the day was that of the lease of Sadlers' Wells Theatre, which was described in the particulars as being held for an unexpired term of thirty-six years, from Midsummer last, at a ground rent of £277 per annum, and of the estimated rental value of £1,000 per annum. The auditorium accommodation and stage arrangements were minutely particularized, and it was stated that if managed in a proper manner the theatre might be made one of the best paying and easily-worked in the metropolis. There was a very large attendance of persons connected with the dramatic profession. Mr. Edward Hasleham, the auctioneer, in introducing the property, caused much merriment by the manner in which he endeavored to trace its history, under the management of Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood, and subsequently under the sole management of Mr. Phelps. Incidentally remarking that he (the auctioneer) had had a great deal to do with theatres, and knew as much about them as most of those present, some one called out, amid considerable laughter, 'Perhaps you were born in one?' The auctioneer proceeded to say that for several years Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood paid £1,000 a year for the theatre, and it was then one of the best in London. After some further remarks he invited biddings, when £850 was the first offer made. The biddings having advanced until the property stood at £1,000, an episode of a somewhat interesting character followed. Mr. E. T. Smith wished to know if the vendors could guarantee the license to the theatre? The auctioneer replied that he was unable to answer that question, but he took it for granted that the license would be continued. The solicitor here interposed, and said that Mr. Smith had no right to ask such a question. Mr. Smith rejoined that he was not addressing himself to the solicitor, but to the auctioneer, and he had been confidently informed that in the present condition of the theatre the license would not be renewed. The solicitor hereupon demanded Mr. Smith's authority, remarking that he did not believe his statement. Mr. Smith—Well, Sir, I tell you that Mr. Ponsonby, the Deputy Lord Chamberlain, informed me personally that the license would not be renewed unless the theatre was rebuilt. The Auctioneer—You have made an unfounded assertion, Sir. I know that the theatre is in good and substantial order. Mr. Smith—No, I have made no assertion; I have only stated what the Deputy Lord Chamberlain said to me. The Solicitor—Well, Sir, I do not place much reliance on your statement, and I must tell you that the statement you have made appears to me only to have been made with a view of injuring the sale. No one present can, I think, have any other impression. This slight passage of arms having ended, the sale proceeded, but before inviting a resumption of the bidding, the auctioneer, amid much impatience, insisted upon continuing his narrative of the tenancy of Mr. Phelps and subsequent occupiers. Speaking of the management of Mr. Phelps, he caused a loud outburst of laughter by observing in a tone of much gravity, 'Mr. Phelps is an actor.' When the laughter had subsided he added, 'but he makes a bad manager,' at which the laughter was renewed. He next adverted to the tenancy of the late Mr. Robert Edgar, stating that that gentleman was about to take the theatre for a long term, but as he died about the time, he could not, of course, carry out the agreement. [Much laughter.] Mr. Morton followed as tenant at £100 a month, but it was only open for one month, the reason being that the means were wanting to continue the tenancy. [Renewed laughter.] After this the auctioneer obtained one more bid only, and the theatre was withdrawn at £1,020, the auctioneer remarking that he expected to have got £3,000 for it."

STEAM-SHIP ARRIVALS.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool Sept. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 241 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Sept. 7, lat. 46 58, lon. 41 57, passed a four-masted steam-ship bound E.; 12th, lat. 40 32, lon. 71 16, steam-ships Egypt, Britannic, and City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool, and steam-ship Victoria, hence for Glasgow; same time, steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) from Bristol, for New-York.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and eighty-two passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers, to J. W. Quintard & Co.

SURE, PROMPT AND THOROUGH, are the characteristics of DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Its merit has made it known everywhere for years, as a standard curative for Cramps, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, and all diseases of the Bowels. It is besides easily administered to children, being pleasant to the taste, and is entirely safe.—*Advertisement.*

ANXIETY, suffering, and discontent always attend the use of metal trusses, which aggravate rupture. The comfortable ELASTIC TRUSS, No. 683 Broadway, sold cheap, never displaced, soon permanently cures worst ruptures. Patronized by Government.—*Advertisement.*

Mechanical Tinkering

Cannot arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of SOZODONT, has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Gentlemen's Hats. Fall style for 1875, are ready for inspection and sale. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

The Peruvian Syrup, (a preparation of iron,) restores the vigor of youth to the worn-out system.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—ROWLAND.—At St. Ann's Church, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875, by Rev. P. L. E. Pratt, of St. Mary's Church, Staten Island, JOHN W. EDWARDS to CLARA COLES ROWLAND, both of Staten Island.

DIED.

ASTEN.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 10, 1875, MARY HANNAH, wife of Wm. B. Asten, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 13th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 50 East 125th st., corner of Madison av.

BAKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, FRANK B. BAKER, in his 23d year.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Charles Baker, No. 232 West 34th st., on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.

BLACKWOOD.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 11, JANE, widow of James Blackwood, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, on arrival of the train leaving 23d st., New-York, at 11:45 A. M., and Chambers st., at 12 o'clock, noon.

GRINNELL.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 11, FRANK LANSING, son of George B. and Helen L. Grinnell, in the 23d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, New-York City. Train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot for 152d st. at 1 o'clock.

GOULD.—At Long Branch, Sept. 9, MARY GARDNER, wife of George T. Gould, of this City, and youngest daughter of John Gardner, of Boston.

Funeral services from the residence of her father-in-law, Joseph Gould, Mount Pleasant av., Newark, N. J., at 12 o'clock Monday, 13th inst. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HAGERTY.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, BERNARD B. HAGERTY, in the 47th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 262 Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 13th inst., at 9 A. M., to the Church of the Assumption, corner of Jay and York sts., thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

HALLOWELL.—At Jericho, Long Island, on the morning of Ninth month, 11th, WILLIAM K. HALLOWELL, of Kansas City, Mo., aged 24 years.

Funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, on Second day, the 13th, at 11 o'clock.

LOEW.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, FREDDIE W., only son of William L. and Sarah L. Loew, aged 5 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Sept. 13, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Charles Schaffner, No. 677 Lexington av.

MATHEWS.—On the morning of Sept. 10, CHARLOTTE P., wife of John K. Mathews.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 521 East 118th st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MEEKS.—On Aug. 22, at Clausthal, Harz Mountains Germany, HERBERT C. MEEKS, M. E. graduate of the Royal Prussian Mining Academy at Freiberg, youngest son of Joseph W. and Sophia T. Meeks, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner 29th st. and 5th av., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Green-Wood.

PAWLING.—On Sunday, 12th inst., SARAH LADD, youngest child of Levi and Sophia Pawling, aged 9 months and 18 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 193 President st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, Sept. 10, Mrs. S. P. PARSONS.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, 13th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, at the residence of her son, George W. Parsons, Esq., Tarrytown Heights. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the 1 o'clock train from Thirtieth Street Depot, New-York.

☞ Columbia County papers please copy.

RAMOS.—On Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M., ANA RAMOS, mother-in-law of Carlos Marti, aged 86 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Holy Innocents, in West 37th st., near Broadway.

RUTHERFORD.—Thursday, Sept. 9, at Cooperstown, N. Y., in the 70th year of his age, THOMAS H. RUTHERFORD, of this City, formerly of Eastchester.

Funeral services held Friday, at Cooperstown.

SHEDDEN.—Suddenly, Sept. 11, ALICE, daughter of John W. and Eliza A. Shedden, aged 5 years and 1 month.

Funeral from St. James M. E. Church, Madison av. and 126th st., at 1:30 P. M., Monday, Sept. 13.

THOMAS.—Sept. 10, NELLIE, second daughter of Seth E. and Sarah G. Thomas, aged 7 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 115 West 21st st., on Monday, 13th, at 1:30 P. M.

WALKER.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Sept. 12, WILLIAM A. WALKER, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARNER.—At her residence in Stamford, Conn., Friday, Sept. 10, Mrs. SOPHIA B. WARNER, relict of Hiram Warner.

Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend without further notice.

WITHERS.—On Friday, Sept. 10, F. HOWLAND DE WINT WITHERS, son of Frederick C. Withers, of New-York, in the 15th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Cemetery to-day, (Monday,) the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—At his country residence, in Litchfield, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 10, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, aged 66 years.

Funeral services at Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 29th st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and physician, which has stood the test of *many, many* years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for CHILDREN TEETHING; it also cures WIND COLIC, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, and is sure TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere.

THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE COMPANY,

NO. 16 BROAD ST.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 15th September this company's cables will be opened for the transmission of messages between America and Europe and the East generally.

Tariff rates will shortly be published.

The whole system of the company between New-York and London will be worked by the company's own operators.

The name of the place from which messages originate will be transmitted free of charge.

The company's offices are at No. 16 Broad st., where messages will be received, and at all the offices of the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin Telegraph Companies throughout the United States, also at all offices of the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada.

(Signed.) LAWRENCE OLIPHANT,
Representative of the Direct United States Cable Company in America.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1875.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THE OFFENSIVE BREATH WHICH IS produced by unhealthy secretions of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal is purified by MILK OF MAGNESIA.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

TO CINCINNATI, $10.

Four railroad tickets for sale at No. 165 Chambers st., second loft.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS, THE ONLY REMEDY for nervous and sick headache, heartburn, and sour stomach.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE BOOK TRADE.

MESSRS. JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

ANNOUNCE TO THE TRADE THAT THEY WILL

HOLD A

SPECIAL AUTUMN SALE

of their publications, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, and closing WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1875. During this period of five weeks, they will offer their entire list at extra rates of discount. This SPECIAL SALE will include not only all their STANDARD AND POPULAR BOOKS, but also THEIR NEW AUTUMN PUBLICATIONS, including new books by LONGFELLOW, EMERSON, LOWELL, WHITTIER, BRYANT, BRET HARTE, STEDMAN, BAYARD TAYLOR, HARRIET HOSMER, HENRY JAMES, JR., TROWBRIDGE, JULES VERNE, VIOLLET-LE-DUC, W. R. GREG, and others, together with many novelties in the way of holiday books, especially the superb illustrated edition of Whittier's new holiday poem,

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And many reissues and new editions, including an entirely new edition of the works of

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,

and a

NEW MINIATURE SERIES,

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OSGOOD'S VEST-POCKET EDITIONS,

a pendant to LITTLE CLASSICS, whose unparalleled success is so well known to the trade.

Messrs. JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. will not contribute to any Book Fair or Trade Sale this season.

Catalogues, containing the terms of the sale and covering Messrs. OSGOOD & CO.'S full list of publications and new Autumn books, are now ready for the trade.

The special rates offered during this sale will not be extended beyond Oct. 20, but after that date Messrs. OSGOOD & CO.'S rates of discount to the trade will be the same as heretofore.

For circulars and catalogues address
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

NEW MUSIC.—"FATHER, BRING HOME YOUR Money To-night," words by Mrs. M. A. Kidder, music by W. F. Sherwin; the latest and best temperance song: 30 cents, mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SEWARD, SPINNER, MERRITT,
AND
A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Regular monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock, at Republican Head-quarters, No. 230 3d av. The delegates to the Saratoga Convention will make their report. On this occasion a fine banner bearing the names of our candidates for State officers will be swung to the breeze.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

The Executive Committee will meet immediately after the Association adjourns. By order.

M. CREGAN, Chairman.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A Grand Mass-meeting of the Republicans of this district will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 12 University place, MONDAY EVENING, Sept 13, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:

Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, Isaac H. Bailey, George H. Sharpe, Col. B. T. Morgan.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The members of the Republican Campaign Club of 1874 are requested to assemble at their rooms, No. 678 8th av., THURSDAY EVENING next for organization.

W. J. O'BRYAN.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

8c., 10c., 13c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., per yard, FULLY FIFTY PER CENT. BELOW MARKET VALUE.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT,

PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., suitable for ladies and gents, WILL BE FOUND VERY CHEAP.

LINEN GOODS.

LINES OF HUCK TOWELS at 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.

DAMASK LINEN TOWELS at 25c., 35c., up.

DAMASK LINEN NAPKINS, 7c., 8c., 10c., 13c., each.

LOT OF COLORED AND WHITE NAPKINS WITH BORDERS....} 13, 16C.

THESE, WITH OTHER BARGAINS, will be EXHIBITED on the EAST COUNTER of our NEW ADDITION. Entrance on Allen st.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.

58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 & 70 Allen St.

Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

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WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Full lines of BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS.

500 cartons NEW FEATHERS AND TIPS.

3,500 cartons GROS GRAIN AND OTHER RIBBONS.

1,000 cases FELT AND OTHER HATS AND BONNETS.

WE HAVE FULL AND CHEAP LINE OF MILLINERY GOODS.

KID GLOVES.

20,000 dozens of Kid Gloves.

Two Buttons, $6 50, $9 50, $10 50 $12 50 per dozen.

Our "CENTENNIAL," "NEILSON," and "MONOGRAM" Gloves are acknowledged to be the best for the price in this market. CALL.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,

58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

JOBBING ROOMS THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR. FIVE MINUTES RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS. MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY of imported FASHIONS. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS of them now ready. Every one is delighted and ENTHUSIASTIC over the BEAUTIFUL CHANGES!

NOTICE.—All THIS WEEK we shall GIVE TWO DOLLARS' WORTH of our patterns FREE to those who subscribe for our Monthly "WORLD of FASHIONS." Price THREE dollars a YEAR. It is the LARGEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL magazine published IN THIS COUNTRY. Call in and SEE!

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY OF pleasing address would like to obtain respectable employment in a store, office, or any position where there would be sufficient remuneration to enable her to support herself. Address B. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, are a large selection of desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for families returning to the City, and for the country. Also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, grooms, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH av., employers will find, as usual, a large number well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also coachman, waiters, and useful men.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st., a large number superior servants, cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, are daily found the most reliable help of the City, men and women; references conscientiously and rigorously investigated. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID — WAITRESS. — BY TWO respectable young girls; one as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or would wait on an invalid lady or take care of children; is a Protestant; two years' reference from last place; the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; is a competent person and has first-class reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 304 West 40th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a neat, Protestant young woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; is careful, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and tidy, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat, respectable, well-recommended young woman; understands her duties well in either capacity; cleans and takes care silver, makes salads, &c.; obliging and willing; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Fine Washing and Ironing, or Waitress.—By a young woman, thoroughly competent; best testimonials from last place; will make herself useful, neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has excellent reference; City or county. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Christian girl, who is able and willing to make herself generally useful, or care children, sew, &c.; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid and laundress; is a willing, tidy girl of twenty, and furnishes good City reference; would do chamber-work and waiting; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or chamber-maid and assist with children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; neat and active; good seamstress; never before in service; is willing to learn; wages not so much an object; honest and good-natured. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER chamber-maid; understands her work thoroughly; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, No. 51 West 47th st., between 10 and 5 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; two years' best City reference. Inquire at No. 134 West 28th st., third floor, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 9 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, competent Protestant girl, with good reference; is very willing and obliging. Call or address No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—BY A young girl. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 47 West 12th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 309 East 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO FRIENDS, both thorough servants, to do the work of a family together; one an excellent cook, the other chamber-maid and waitress; both are tidy, and wear print dresses; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who understands her business well; is a good meat cook; also excellent baker and pastry cook; has lived in best private families; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, well recommended; a good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A THOROUGHLY reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in the best style; is also a good washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH girls; they would like situations together or separate, to do general work of a family; they are tidy and competent; one is a first-class house-maid, waitress, &c.; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG SCOTCH PROTestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; is without exception one of the best cooks in the City; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL, (Protestant,) as cook in a private family; she is an excellent cook; bread and biscuit baker; is willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 West 17th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG woman who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD COLored women; good washers and ironers and cooks, &c., for the country or City; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, with six years' reference, as cook, washer, and ironer; a first-class servant for any person requiring a good cook and first-class laundress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is a good baker; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the ice cream saloon.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, middle age; a steady, reliable, capable woman and excellent cook; has good references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., near 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD COOK; also a young girl to do light chamber-work; would like to be in one house together. Address Cook, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; City reference given. Call at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; AN EXCELlent baker; willing to do some washing; is neat and industrious; has three years' recommendations. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, GOOD COOK AND baker; thoroughly understands her business; several years' best City references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 142 West 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER—SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO young ladies, one as first-class dress-maker, and the other as practical operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, a few more engagements by the day; understand their business well; nine years' references. Address Operator, No. 243 East 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, will go out in families by the day or week; makes all kinds of children's clothing; also the finest white work; will go out of the City. Address No. 208 East 28th st., near 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a dress-maker and seamstress; would engage by the week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go a short distance in the country; City reference. Address C. Newman, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker in a private family; best City reference. Address C. T., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A POSITION AS ASSISTANT in taking charge of dress-making, by an experienced dress-maker, or any position of trust. Address C. M. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like to go out by the day or take home work; suits made at moderate prices and short notice; very best reference. Apply at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—FAMILIES' SEWING BY THE day; can trim over ladies' and misses' dresses. Call at No. 727 3d av., third floor.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOME HOTEL OR PRIVATE family, where her evenings and Sabbath will be disengaged; wages not so much an object as a pleasant home. Call at 727 3d av., third floor, front room.

FAMILIES RETURNING TO THE CITY, And all others, can find every kind of Protestant and Catholic servants, German, Swedish, Scotch, English, &c., at CARPENTER'S AGENCY, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

HAIR-DRESSER. — A FIRST-CLASS HAIRdresser wishes a few engagements by the month; terms, $5. No. 104 East 41st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, who understands house-keeping in every branch, management of help, marketing, &c.; also thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; has first-class references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMpanion.—By a capable New-England woman of some experience; good references. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL for general work; is a good cook and laundress, but prefers to do the work of a moderate family; obliging and respectful; will try to retain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, at general house-work, in a small family. Call or address No. 1,145 2d av., 2d floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Address No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant German girl, who can speak French, as seamstress and lady's maid; City reference. Call or address No. 46 East 26th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; excellent laundress; fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; understands chamber-work; well recommended; fourteen months in last place; wages moderate. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG woman, with first-class City references; thoroughly competent in ironing, puffing, and fluting; speaks English; is neat; willing to do some chamber-work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence; mending and darning; promptness and neatness guaranteed; gentlemen's washing a specialty. Call on Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; has good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 1,037 6th av., top floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO take home washing and ironing, or go out by the day; best of reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some gentlemen's and families' washing; can do fluting and shirts splendid; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing wanted. Call at No. 164 West 17th st., up stairs, for three days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing, by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., Mrs. Lomax.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country; postal cards not received. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT—INtelligent and experienced—as child's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of infant from birth, or of young growing children; references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant person; can cut and fit, and has had entire charge of babies; would wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 31 East Madison square for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has her own machine; speaks French; good City reference. Address D. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from the birth; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROTestant girl as nurse, or waitress and chamber-maid; good reference. Apply at No. 123 Suffolk st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG GIRL, (PROTestant,) as nurse, chamber-maid, or seamstress; is neat, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, who can raise an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and will make herself very useful. Call or address Nurse, at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

OPERATOR.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires engagements by the day, week, or month in families, to make ladies' and children's clothing; terms, $1 50 per day. Address Operator, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will do chamber-work and make herself generally useful; three and a half years' reference from last place in City. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN as seamstress, to sew by the week or by the month in a private family; can sew on two machines. Address by letter, all the week, No. 610 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; can trim and alter, or work with a dress-maker; three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH; CAN be highly recommended; is a neat, plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 364 West 43d st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A school or seminary where she could make herself useful in exchange for board and tuition, or with a lady who would instruct and allow her a small consideration. Address M. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 347 11th av., between 56th and 57th sts.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands her business; best of reference. Address K. M., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family; is a first-class waitress; can come well recommended from her last employers. Call for two days, at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

MALES.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH EIGHTEEN years experience in London and other cities, desires an appointment with a banker, merchant, or manufacturer in this country as book-keeper or correspondent; understands Spanish and French, and a little Italian. Address A. B. C., No. 141 East 17th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, Laundress, &c.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven years, no children; man is a good coachman and groom, can also care cattle, milk, do plain gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP horses, for his coachman, (married;) is a careful driver, excellent groom; of industrious, sober, steady habits; competent and trustworthy in every respect. Can be seen at present employer's private stables, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; first-class City references as to capability and honesty. Address S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — BY A FIRST-class Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married and one child; City or country. Address W. J., private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, disengaged on account of the family selling out; seven years in his present place; married; no children; will be highly recommended. Call on J. N., No. 143 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; cause of parting, I have sold out. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom; many years' references from the highest families. Call on Alex., No. 204 West 32d st., or address Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Inquire in the store No. 755 Broadway, corner 8th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—CITY OR COUNtry; good plain gardener; can milk and be generally useful; seven years' reference if required. Call or address B. F., No. 85 South 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman (single) as coachman and groom in a private family; two and a half years' City reference. Call on or address A. B., private stable, No. 52 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN REquiring a first-class coachman in every respect, with undoubted reference, will call on or address J. F., No. 10 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every branch. Call on or address J. Dunn, No. 123 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Englishman, married, no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Coachman, No. 286 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COACHman, in City or country; first-class, sober, reliable man; safe and experienced City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; has lived nine years in one place; fourteen years' excellent recommendations for faithful discharge of duties. Address No. 1,012 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; is also a good gardener; willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; strictly sober; City or country; highly recommended. Address S., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED TWENty-eight; is particular and clean in habits and good appearance; lifetime experience; will be found willing and obliging; highest and undoubted references from European and American families. Address private stable, No. 133 West 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, at former employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk, attend to furnace, or help in a garden, and make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class married man; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address M. M., No. 148 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 52 West 51st st., present employer.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; has six years' first-class City references. Call or address No. 232 East 20th st., rear stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE German Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good, careful driver and vegetable gardener; willing and obliging; has best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and harness; is a careful driver; sober, willing, and obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, married; is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; six years with last employer. Call on or address R. F., No. 615 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; competent man; twenty years' very best references. Address B. D., Nos. 109 and 111 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—JUST DISENgaged; Protestant; has good reference from last employer; good milker; in the country. Call or address for three days, Richard, Castle Garden.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business; is very willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 136 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN AS coachman; three years' City reference from last employer. Address Casper, No. 1,413 Broadway.

FARMER—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN AND wife; (Swede;) no family; man as practical farmer; understands horses; is a good driver and plain gardener; wife can do general house-work or chamber-work and waiting; good references. Call or address F. Pierson, No. 428 4th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PRACTIcal man, (married, no family,) as farmer and gardener; understands taking care of horses, &c.; will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address C. T., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the proper treatment of green-house plants, graperies, hot and cold, and the care of roads, lawns, and vegetable garden; also understands the management of a farm, stock, cropping, &c.; best City reference. Call or address R. W., at Bliss' seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MARRIED man, (English;) no family; to live in a house or cottage; understands grapery, green-house, &c.; wife is a good laundress or dairy woman; best City reference. Address G. S. D., BOX NO. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

JANITOR OR MESSENGER.—BY A RELIABLE colored man, a janitor's position, or messenger in a bank; can give the best of City references. Address E. W. B., Box No. 260 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

NURSE.—ANY INVALID IN WANT OF AN EXPERIenced medical or surgical male nurse, with references from the leading physicians in the City, can address J. K., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT married man, no incumbrance; he can care and drive horses, clean carriages and harness, care cattle, milk, &c.; would like rooms for wife to live in; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—A SWEDISH MAN and wife, no incumbrance, with some experience in this country, speaking fluently the English language, wish places in the country or City; man as first-class waiter, wife, first-class laundress; best City references for industry; sober and polite. Apply for three days at No. 613 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT SINGLE man; first-class waiter; some years' references (City) as a competent table waiter and house servant; dresses salads excellently; a particularly good silver cleaner. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE colored man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish excellent references. Address A. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN who speaks English; has many years' experience in private families; is temperate, competent, and respectful. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; is of good appearance; has two years' City reference from his last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN; HAS several years' unexceptionable references; leaves owing to the family going abroad. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family; has the best of City references. Call or address Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDish man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED MAN IN a private family, with the best of references. Address J. B., No. 587 7th av.

WAITER.—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE family; best reference can be given. Call at No. 164 West 17th st., up stairs, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR TWO PERSONS IN A strictly private family, with three rooms, two connecting; location between 33d and 42d sts.; references exchanged. Address, with name and location, B., Box No. 3,893, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS; FIRST, A YOUNG girl who can sing, nurse, and take care of a three-year-old girl; second, a seamstress who can cut and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 42 West 19th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid, waitress, seamstress, in a private family; references required. Apply at No. 108 West 59th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO A WAITress, (Protestant.) Apply, with City reference, immediately, at No. 168 Madison av.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Oct. 1, to holders of stock of record Sept. 15, 1875.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York, and Boston stockholders at the office of the Company in Boston.

The books will be closed Sept. 15, and reopened for the transfer of stock on Oct. 6, 1875.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1875.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent. on the capital stock and outstanding consolidation certificates of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of October next. The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened, at this office, on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th of October next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, } Administrators.
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, }

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.

CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.

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MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels; finest selection of Marble Mantels, all qualities, modern designs; turning for the trade, at S. KLABER & CO.'S Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, PRIZE STUDENT AT college, and six years Principal New-York City school, will give instruction to children and adults at her own and their residences; teaches French, German, Latin, music, vocal and instrumental, common and higher; references. Address VASSAR GRADUATE, Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE."—A reliable educational agency of twenty years' successful experience is constantly introducing suitable teachers to families and schools of every grade. Explanatory circulars. J. H. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

TEACHERS WANTED. — PROFESSOR FOR natural sciences twice a week; a lady for French and music, salary $500 and home; lady for German and music; lady for elocution, higher English, and Latin. Apply at TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A RESIDENT GOVERNESS for three children, aged respectively four, six, and eight years; will be required to assist in house-keeping. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, stating age, reference, persuasion, and salary required.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—WANTED A NORTH German lady as governess in the country; must be a good musician, and competent to teach French and English; terms moderate. Address C., Box No. 40, South Orange, N. J.

A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED teacher, from Edinburgh, Scotland, desires a situation either as regular or visiting master in an establishment of good standing in or near the City of New-York. Address X. X., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO OBTAIN A position as governess in a private family or school, or as lady companion; no objection to travel; highest references given. Address M. M. M., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GERMAN LADY, MANY YEARS RESIDENT in Paris, wishes entire charge of two children in a family; fluent French, music, English branches. Address T. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, MANY YEARS RESIDENT in Paris, wishes the entire charge of two children; fluent French, music, English branches. Address T. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, TEACHing English, French, German, and music, desires a situation as resident governess; references given. Address R. S., Post Office Box No. 7, Wilmington, Del.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

CITY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL—The annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. The course is completed in two years. Students are admitted to advanced standing. A written as well as oral examination is invariably required of every candidate for a degree. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

INSTRUCTION.

STUTTERING.—UNITED STATES STAMMERING INSTITUTE, D. WHITE, No. 417 4th av.—References from clergymen and others. No pay until cured. Call or send for circular.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

GRAMMAR

112TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English language and literature, as illustrating and illustrated by history, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November.

His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time.

These classes are for ladies who have finished their studies, and would like to avail themselves of such a course.

A SPECIAL department for young boys.

The Fall Term opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1875.

For circulars or information, apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York. Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business; re-opens Sept. 20; until then, the Principal or one of his assistants may be seen at the school from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

THE COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL, No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., J. L. N. HUNT, A. M., Principal, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875; the most scholarly preparation for the Freshmen or Sophomore of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton, or for schools of technology; primary department; commercial course extensive and unique; more than fifteen hundred pupils in business life; specialties in classics and mathematics. Prospectus sent on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (FOUNDED 1857) No. 212 West 59th st., facing Central Park, New-York.—This English, Classical, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies, with Kindergarten Department, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875. For full information send for catalogue. The principals will be at home after Sept. 8, 1875. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mrs. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.

Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.

School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27, KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.

Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK, Between 37th and 38th sts. MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
Stamford, Conn. Established 31 years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; for boarding-school purposes, the situation is unrivaled; re-opens Sept. 13.
JAMES BETTS, WM. JAMES BETTS, Principals.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTItute will reopen Sept. 14; a thorough English and classical school for boys in a beautiful location; high, central, and very healthful; twenty-five boarders; no day scholars. Address HARRY PECK, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS M. S. PERKINS, A graduate of Mrs. Kraus-Boelte's training class, will reopen her Kindergarten at No. 116 Waverley place, MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical School for Boys will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 908 6th av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and Musical Boarding School, No. 144 5th av., now open. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MME. LESPINASSE. — FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 20. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, Union square.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, V. DABney, principal, (late Prin. of Princeton College Preparatory School,) No. 25 East 29th st. Four boarders.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th st. Year begins Sept. 20.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., re-opens Sept. 22.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 1,193 Broadway. The Principal can be seen at the rooms after Sept. 13.

MISS PEGRAM'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR young ladies and children will begin the 30th September. For circulars apply at No. 178 Madison av.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS MASON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1875, at No. 113 West 44th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 20. TWENTIETH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.
11—Henry M. Alexander.
11—Henry Day.
9—John S. Boyd.
9—John Brooks.
8—Benjamin Curtis.
8—Parker Handy.
8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 112 5TH AV., (between 16th and 17th sts.)

After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.

Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.

The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.

The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.

Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.

The extensive library of the Institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

Mr. Hammond's School,

OPENS SEPT. 20, AT NO. 70 WEST 39TH ST.,

Gives thorough training and preparation for colleges and scientific schools and for business. References: Howard Crosby, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; Jas. O. Murray, D. D.; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D.; Wm. A. Hammond, M. D.; Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D. Every pupil of the preceding year returned to Mr. Hammond last year, unless removed from the City.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. The fifty-sixth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1875. School rooms open for inspection and for interviews with parents after Sept. 10.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year begins Sept. 13, 1875.
Circulars at bookstores and at the institute.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Opens Sept. 14. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.

MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—THE RIVERSIDE Institute thoroughly educates twenty young ladies; home culture; advantages unsurpassed; superb residence. Terms $400 to $500, and no extras. Opens Sept. 22. References, the Nyack clergy and Commodore Wm. Voorbis.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON,
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES,

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 30.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY AND BOARDING School and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st. Our older girls will be admitted to practice in the Kindergarten without charge.
P. W. MOELLER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course.
Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A.M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD place. For boys and girls. School reopens on the 7th inst. Principal in attendance, and circulars furnished at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

CIRCULARS of several GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE to parents, at Schermerhorn's Book-store, 14 Bond st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th Avenue.
TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Lessons resumed on Tuesday, Sept. 14, from 9 to 1, and on Sept. 20 from 9 to 3. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools; French, German, Spanish taught and spoken. Twenty teachers.

New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Large Gymnasium, fire-proof stairs, &c.

Prospectus sent on application.

PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16.

Or rather say, academy for the cultivation of graceful motion, courteous manner, and the morality of social intercourse, named politeness.

Classes every day, and evenings once or twice a week, may be selected. Send for circular containing all particulars.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE
Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen, unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL & MAURY'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON AV.
Term begins Sept. 21. Principals may be seen after Sept. 12, at the school, from 10 to 2.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL,
MYTTON MAURY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, the 4th day of October next. Candidates for admission will be received at the college, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Students of the regular classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 East 31st st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Scholars in Kindergarten Department limited to eighteen.
Miss JAUDON will be home after Sept. 13.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 East 74th st., on Central Park, will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, Sept. 27.
Home pupils received from Monday until Friday.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German family school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Principal of Musical Department, Miss Louise Eckstein, the eminent English pianiste. Address Merview Home Academy, Babylon, Long Island.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS M. A. CLARK
will reopen her school for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 239 4th av. Pupils have the use of Gramercy Park at recess. Applications from 3 to 5 P. M. until the opening.

CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS.—A TEACHer of large experience desires to give lessons to private pupils or in a school for two hours daily. Address A. M., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. WILLIAMES, assisted BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the EIGHTEENTH YEAR of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22. Boys prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other Colleges. French and German taught thoroughly. Circulars at school-rooms.

E. A. GIBBENS AND C. BEACH, JR.,

reopen their school for boys at Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av., Sept. 20.

MISS WARREN
Will reopen her school for boys, Sept. 20, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. No Kindergarten. Thorough work, English, French, and German.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOY'S School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

MR. CORNWALL'S
English, French, and Classical School for Boys, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS T. M. ROGERS WILL REOPEN HER school, Lexington av., south-east corner 37th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA	WED., Sept. 15	ALGERIA	WED., Sept. 29
*ABYSSINIA	WED., Sept. 22	SCYTHIA	WED., Oct. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA	Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN	Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO	Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA	Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pousolz	Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre	Saturday, Oct. 2
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez	Saturday, Oct. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Sept. 22
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Sept. 29
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Oct. 6

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA	THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
GREECE	THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen	Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Helvetia	Oct. 2, 7 A. M.
Spain	Sept. 25, 2 P. M.	England	Oct. 9, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS....Sept. 8.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:
ATLAS....Sept. 25.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA....Sept. 29.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN	Wed., Sept. 15	ODER	Sat., Sept. 25
RHEIN	Sat., Sept. 18	SALIER	Wed., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN	$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE	$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Capt. PENNINGTON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

COLON....Sept. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO....Oct. 1

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. Cabin fare, $300 currency. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE

FOR JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail for above-named ports THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 M.

For freight or passage at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, apply at Company's office, on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA	Wednesday, Sept. 15
CHAMPION	Saturday, Sept. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA	Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.
ETHIOPIA	Sails SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Sept. 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Sept. 23

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA....Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO	Sept. 15	HINDOO	Oct. 16
OTHELLO	Oct. 2	COLOMBO	Oct. 30

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Sept. 21
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Sept. 30

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA,

AND

MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th....12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 9th....10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 8th....1:30 P. M.
Friday, 10th....11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 9th....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 11th....12:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th....3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 12th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 11th....4:30 P. M.
Monday, 13th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th....6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 9th....2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 10th....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th....6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11th....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 11th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 13th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 12th....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 13th....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th....2:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamer AMERICUS will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sunday included,) leaving as follows:

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

DANCING.

MR. WM. B. DE GARMO, INSTRUCTOR in dancing at United States Military Academy, West Point, has removed his principal academy from No. 82 5th av. to the large and elegant hall No. 55 West 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av., and will resume his classes on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 1875.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. Reopens 14th inst. Terms reduced. Send for circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a refined home, where there are no other lodgers or boarders, in an unusually pleasant French flat, near Central Park, occupied by a private family of two; choice given of several rooms, large and small, all of which are freshly painted and newly furnished; with or without board; private table without extra charge; terms moderate; highest references given and required. Call at No. 958 6th av., second flat.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison avenue; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THEIR own house, near Windsor Hotel, will rent a second floor and extension parlor on first floor; private table; first-class board and attendance; family of adults preferred. None but those willing to pay a good price need address M. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 20 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON parlor floor, and rooms on second and third floors to let with board to families, or gentlemen and their wives; hall room for gentleman; convenient to cars, stages, and hotels. Parties desiring a home for the Winter will do well to call.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let on second floor, without board, to gentlemen; will be let together or separate; convenient to 8th av., Bleecker st., and Elevated Railroads. Apply at No. 61 Jane st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, either separately or en suite; also, other handsomely-furnished single or en suite, with or without board; table first-class; location unexceptionable. No. 143 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy Park.

ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS TABLE, EN suite on second floor, and two on third floor No. 158 West 45th st., between Broadway and 6th av., handsomely furnished, by private family occupying own house; references given and required.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED FLOOR, WITH board in a Christian family, to a couple of gentlemen and their wives; no other boarders will be taken; location fine, near Union square. HEBBERD & SON, No. 29 East 14th st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 350, WEST, NEAR ELEVATED RAILROAD DEPOT.—Large and nicely-furnished rooms, with board; large closets, hot and cold water; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, comprising alcove room, two large square rooms, bath-room, all connecting, containing every convenience; to let en suite or separately, with first-class board. No. 146 West 21st st.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCcupying their own first-class house, in one of the pleasantest locations, would take a gentleman to board; fifteen minutes' walk from ferry. Address HOME, Post Office Box No. 2,837, New-York.

NO. — PARK AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—Handsomely-furnished, large second-story front room, with alcove, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, also one or two other rooms for gentlemen, with board, if desired.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, SECOND STORY—Also small rooms, handsomely furnished; all improvements are offered with board, by an American family; location good; near four lines of cars; references exchanged; moderate terms. 176 West 11th st.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO VERY DEsirable suites, consisting of three light, large, and handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 29 PARK ROW,

Opposite the new Post Office.

Brown stone, seven floors, extending through, with rear entrance; capital stand for newspaper and publishing.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—An entire second floor of five rooms and other desirable rooms, newly furnished, with board, for first-class parties; location unexceptionable.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. Reference required.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at moderate prices, suitable for gentlemen or families; references exchanged. No. 135 West 15th st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments at No. 222 5th av., opposite Hotel Brunswick and overlooking Madison Park. Rent low to desirable party.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE floors, newly and handsomely furnished; first-class table and attendance; private baths, &c.; reasonable terms; small family, adults.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen in a first-class house on 22d st., near 5th av. For terms and reference, apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—HAVING LEASED the above house for the ensuing year, I should like to rent my rooms to persons wishing a good table and a quiet home; transient board given. Mrs. LINSLEY.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with first-class board, two large, sunny rooms; second and third floors No. 150 West 34th st.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with or without board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private Jewish family, at No. 162 West 10th st.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—A LARGE FRONT room to rent with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; every convenience; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 350 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board; near elevated railroad; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—House and location first-class; all modern improvements; rooms en suite or singly; references.

23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, on second and third floor; also hall rooms; superior board; references.

TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, without board; use of bath, &c.; terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 117 East 28th st., near Lexington av.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 19 5TH AV.—CONNECTED WITH THE Brevoort Hotel by passage way; handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, third floor; reference required.

NO. 115 WEST 38TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with first-class board, two large connecting rooms on second floor; terms moderate; persons wishing a home preferred.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS beautifully furnished, to gentlemen or families, with or without board; location central; five doors from Broadway, near St. James Hotel.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON Park, second floor, handsomely furnished, together or separately, without board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms. Private family.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms, second floor; also single room, to rent, with board, for adults desiring a refined home.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished large rooms, second and third floors, for families or single gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

MRS. A. WYCKOFF,

No. 330 5th av., has two very desirable suites of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 153 EAST 27TH ST.—A COMFORTABLE and neatly-furnished room to rent to gentlemen, without board; private family; desirable location.

LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-class table can be had at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

NO. 20 EAST 22d ST.—THIRD FLOOR FRONT parlor and bed-room, with board. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES or single rooms to let, with or without board; private table if preferred; references given and required.

NO. 110 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Elegant rooms to gentlemen and ladies, with or without board, at very low terms.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR ST. CLOUD Hotel, wish to let a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; also a single room. Address 140 West 42d st.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., (NEAR 5TH AV.)—Furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering handsome and desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

IN A FRENCH FAMILY.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen. No. 16 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on first and second-story, with first-class board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, with first-class board; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL, OF 4th av., has handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.—Large rooms, en suite or singly, with board; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 253 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, furnished or unfurnished, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Reference.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Very desirable suites of rooms to let, with or without private table; references given and required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 17TH ST.—A LADY OF EXperience having taken an elegant mansion, heretofore occupied as a private residence, is prepared to negotiate with parties of means for suites of rooms, with or without private table; also two rooms on fourth floor for gentleman; all the appointments first-class; references required. Address BUCKINGHAM, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, (THREE adults,) residing in their own house on Murray Hill, near 5th av., would rent to a gentleman a large, elegantly-furnished room on the second floor, with private bath, closets, &c.; could board with family if desired; all the appointments of a first-class home; references exchanged. Address C. WARD, Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—SECOND floor, and parlor and bed-room on third floor, to rent, handsomely furnished, entire or en suite, by private family, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, NO. 175, SECOND DOOR EAST FROM BROADWAY.—Second floor to let, en suite or singly, with board; house and table first-class; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant second floor, separate or en suite, with excellent board or private table; also, back parlor and entension; front basement; highest references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, will rent a suite of rooms on second floor, together or separately; private table if desired; house and appointments first class; references exchanged. Apply at No. 41 East 22d st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To let—An entire floor, handsomely furnished, to a small family, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen without board; breakfast, if desired; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.—Choice parlor and second floor, suites of rooms, with or without private table, bath, &c., can now be engaged for the Winter; also, single or connecting rooms, with table d'hote; best references required.

TO LET—AT, NO. 46 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN Madison and 4th avs., one entire floor, nicely furnished; hot and cold water, closets, bath, &c.; also single rooms on third floor; to gentlemen only, without board; also doctor's office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING UP TOWN, near the Windsor Hotel, have a very elegant suite of rooms to let, with board, for gentleman and wife or family; private table if desired. Address C. D., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor to let, with private table, to a family or gentlemen; also, a few rooms to gentlemen with or without breakfast; references.

NO. 35 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH AVS.—To rent, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, second floor, front; also, several single rooms.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house and appointments first class; references.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, also one small room, to let to gentlemen, without meals; house first class; 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 21st st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND two or three small rooms to rent, with or without board, to parties desiring a permanent home; reference required.

1.—AN ELEGANT FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS can be secured, with board, at Mrs. R. H. JENKINS', No. 178 Madison av.; private table if desired; also other rooms.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two elegant suites of rooms, with private table, bath-room, large closets; also other rooms; table and house strictly first-class.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—TWO HANDSOMEly-furnished suites of rooms to let for the Winter, with first-class board; also very pleasant single rooms; references exchanged.

ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, to let, with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house. No. 43 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—TWO VERY LARGE, elegantly furnished floors of six rooms each, to let together or separately; private table if desired; references.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND or parlor floor to let, with private table; no other boarders taken; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, en suite or single, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 106 or 108 East 23d st.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable third floor room; board if desired; small, pleasant family; satisfactory terms to agreeable party; references.

NO. 208 5TH AV., MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors en suite, with or without private table; parlor and bedroom; house first class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ONE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with or without private table; also two rooms on second floor, and one hall room; references. No. 116 East 23d st.

NO. 39 EAST 22D ST.—NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, to families or party of single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—Extra large handsomely-furnished second floor front rooms, en suite or singly; location, house, and table first class; private table if required.

NO. 9 EAST 22d ST.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished large rooms on first floor to let, without board; also hall rooms, with hot and cold water, for gentlemen; fine restaurant second door; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ROOMS on second floor en suite or singly, with first-class board; location very convenient. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Handsome rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedrooms, second floor, and upper rooms to rent, with board, to families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 30 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms to let, with or without board; convenient to restaurants and Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITE AND single rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 46 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, three handsomely-furnished rooms. No. 56 West 48th st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45, WEST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board; best reference given and required.

$16 AND $18 PER WEEK FOR TWO.—Two large cosy furnished rooms, with excellent board, in small English family. 212 West 43d st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, with board.

AT NO. 275 MADISON AV.—FOR GENTLEMEN or families large and handsome rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, without board; references.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; house first-class in every appointment.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first class.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; single rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR OF FOUR rooms, with board, in a house where there are few boarders; none but respectable people need reply; would prefer a family where there are no other boarders; location and price must be stated. Address J. W., Box No. 4,615 Post Office.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD LIKE BOARD in a refined private American family in exchange for two hours of daily lessons; references; location between 2d and 6th avs., 14th and 42d sts. Address O. B., Box No. 400 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE first or second floor of a first-class house, with private table; must be between 4th and 6th avs., and 15th and 50th sts.; a house with no other boarders preferred. Address, stating price, BOARDER, Post Office Box No. 20.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDing-house, board for three adults, child, and nurse, between 28th and 40th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; two bedrooms and hall room required. Address C. D. A., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, stating terms.

A FRONT BASEMENT OR BACK PARLOR wanted, suitable for a physician's office, with full or partial board; permanent; references; location between 15th and 23d sts., Broadway and 6th avs. Address M. D., Box No. 151 Times Office.

A LADY WISHES A GOOD SIZED ROOM with closet, board, gas, fire, in a nice private family without small children; price not to exceed $9; up town, neighborhood of 6th or 7th av.; permanent if suited. Address A., No. 59 West 35th st.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, NURSE, AND INFANT require good board, north of 34th st., from Oct. 1 to June 1. Address, stating terms, W. I., No. 3 West 56th st.

WANTED—WITHOUT BOARD, WELL-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, with bath, in neighborhood of Madison square, and with southern exposure. Address F. M., Post Office Box No. 2,530.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT BOARD for themselves, child, (three years old,) infant, and nurse. Address, stating accommodations and terms, D., Box No. 193 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT board for Winter for themselves, baby, and nurse. Address, stating terms and accommodations, M., No. 33 East 24th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS AT STEINWAY HALL.

The public is respectfully informed that the Ninth Season of Theo. Thomas' Symphony Concerts will commence on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1875.

The plan adopted last season of giving a full public rehearsal two days previous to each concert, and which met with immediate and brilliant success, will be adhered to.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Directors of the New-York Oratorio Society which will enable Mr. Thomas to produce at one of these concerts Beethoven's Ninth (Choral) Symphony.

Only such Soloists, both vocal and instrumental, as are fitted to interpret the class of music given at these concerts will be engaged.

The Orchestra will have the strength which these works require, and will number from seventy to one hundred performers.

Subscriptions for either the Symphony Concerts or Public Rehearsals, or both, are now received at the principal music stores, piano ware-rooms, and at the Box-office of Steinway Hall, where circulars stating full particulars can be had.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE....Conductor

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
And TAGLIAPIETRA, the great baritone.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Serenade Band.
MONDAY EVENING, first appearance of
Mme. CARRIE BROOKS GULAGER,
The favorite Prima Donna.

NOW OPEN.

FORTY-FOURTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs. and 63d and 64th sts.
WONDERFUL MACHINES! SPLENDID PRODUCTS.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS WILL CELEbrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico, at East River Park, Sept. 14. Oration by Hon. George E. Pugh, of Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 31st of December last the total assets of the company were

$26,740,000,

and the total surplus over all liabilities, including capital and reinsurance of current risks,

$2,302,000.

The net fire profits of the half-year ending June 30 increase these figures by

$642,640,

thus making the total assets

$27,382,000,

and the net surplus over all liabilities, including capital, exceed

$2,945,000.

J. E. PULSFORD, Resident Secretary.

No. 45 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1875.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, LANSING, Mich., Sept. 8, 1875.

The undersigned, Clerk of the City of Lansing, Ingham County, Mich., by order of the Common Council of said city, will receive proposals for $14,000 bonds, recently voted by the people of said city, said bonds to be issued and payable as follows, to wit:

$2,000 payable one year from date of issue.
$2,000 payable two years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable three years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable four years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable five years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable six years from date of issue.
$2,000 payable seven years from date of issue.

All of said bonds to draw interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, interest payable annually at the Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich.

Proposals for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the undersigned until MONDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D., 1875, said bonds to be known as Bridge Bonds. FRANK M. HOWE, City Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
ROOMS NOS. 44, 45, AND 46,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this company, held to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the regular days of paying dividends hereafter shall be on the 15th September and March of each year.

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolution, a Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. be declared on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, and be reopened on the 16th inst. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS and stockholders of OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies, and other business, will be held at No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed 18th September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 18th October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$1,800 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR.—Security absolute, but unmarketable; none but parties of high standing negotiated with; a liberal interest will be paid. Address N. D. Y., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN.

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
NO. 14 PINE ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE GAMESTER.

JARRETT & PALMER....Lessees and Managers

LAST WEEK
OF
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.

Notwithstanding the enormous attendance attracted by the announcements of the past two weeks, a change is decided upon, in order to afford opportunities to witness the renowned impersonations by the great tragedian of the character of

BEVERLY,

in Moore's tragedy of

THE GAMESTER,

which will be given on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 13 and 14.

☞ FRIDAY EVENING, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. SULLIVAN.

MONDAY, Sept. 20,
first appearance of the great English character actor,
Mr. GEORGE BELMORE,
as Nat Gosling, in
THE FLYING SCUD.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

This elegant temple of amusement, late Robinson Hall, will reopen WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1875, as a first-class variety theatre, presenting a constantly changing succession of

BRILLIANT NOVELTIES,
CHOICE SPECIALTIES, ELEGANT VARIETIES,
MUSICAL MORCEAUS, HUMOROUS BAGATELLES,
NEW AND ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

The highest order of artistic talent and the most beautiful and accomplished ladies will provide entertainment attractive to the most fastidious lovers of the refined and charming in art.

TWENTY STAR ARTISTS.

Elegant ballet, arranged by M. Blandowski, entitled
LA COQUETTE.

The irresistibly funny farce, entitled
"THE NOCTURNAL MUDDLE."

Emotional poem vivant, entitled
THE BROOKLYN SEMINARY for finishing young ladies.
A pleasant combination of Terpsichorean eccentricity, modern morality, and female beauty, with a jolly termination, entitled
THE PARISIAN LA CHATEAUX QUADRILLE.

Evenings at 8. Matinées Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2.

WALLACK'S. LAST WEEK

of the
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY
and
MISS JULIA MATHEWS.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

MONDAY, every evening of the week, and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Last appearances of this matchless combination.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

MISS MATHEWS	as the	TWIN DAUGHTERS
Mr. G. H. Macdermott	as	Don Balero
Mr. H. Brennir	as	Mourzouk
Mr. W. Forrester	as	Marasquin

and every member of the company in the cast.
NEW COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.
FRIDAY, Sept. 17, benefit of Miss Mathews.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d st.
A G. A GO!
G. H. GREAT HIT!
SUCCESSFUL, "BY A LARGE MAJORITY."
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
in the new humorous comedy of
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
as Hon. Bordwell Slote, from the Cohosh District.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
as Mrs. Gilflory, the widow.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART....Proprietor

Immense success of the
GREAT RIFLE-SHOOTING MATCH,
between the
MULLIGAN AND SKIDMORE GUARDS.
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THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, Mr. J. B. JOHNSON, in his marvelous aquatic feats. Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, IRISH COMEDIENNE AND VOCALIST; Mr. FRANK MARA, JIG, CLOG, and REEL DANCER.

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ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR ARTIST and character-actor, Mr. HARRY WATKINS, who will appear in his great patriotic drama of
PIONEER PATRIOTS; Or, The Dawn of Liberty.
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A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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Classes will commence Oct 1. Those who wish to join them should procure tickets before that date.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Mr. DALY
begs to announce that his SEVENTH REGULAR SEASON
will begin on THIS
MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 13.
Previous to the play
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
will appear and deliver an original OPENING ADDRESS after which, and for a few evenings only, in consequence of the unforeseen difficulties attending the production of, and until the necessary preparations for Mr. Daly's new drama can be completed, will be acted BRONSON HOWARD'S famous comedy, entitled

SARATOGA,

With new scenery by Roberts and Witham, entirely new toilets, and the following powerful cast:

Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Bob Sackett
Mr. D. H. HARKINS	as	Jack Benedict
Mr. W. DAVIDGE	as	Papa Vanderpoel
Mr. F. HARDENBERG	as	Hon. William Carter
Mr. JOHN DREW	as	Frederic Carter
Mr. JOHN MOORE	as	Remington Pere
Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL	as	Major Whist
Mr. BEEKMAN	as	Gyp
Mr. DEVEAU	as	Old Weathertree
Mr. GILBERT	as	Littlefield
Mr. GEORGE PARKES	as	Sir Mortimer Muttonleg
and		
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT	as	Effie Remington
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	Lucy Carter
Miss ALICE GREY	as	The Widow Allstor
Mrs. E. H. GILBERT	as	Mrs. Vanderpoel
Miss EMILY RIGL	as	Virginia
Miss KATE HOLLAND	as	Muffins
Miss FANNIE FRANCIS	as	Mrs. Gay Lover
Miss GRIFFITHS	as	Lillie Livingstone

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

*,*SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 18, Mr. DALY'S NEW SENSATION.

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THEODORE WACHTEL,

Europe's greatest tenor, will shortly return to America for a

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through the United States, in which he will be assisted by a newly organized and most powerful

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Selected from the leading
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The inauguration night of the
GRAND WACHTEL OPERA SEASON,
At the New-York Academy of Music, will be
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Further particulars in later advertisements.

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UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 13, at 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.

OVERTURE, "Jubilee"	Weber
RHAPSODIE, "Evening"	Raff
AMARYLLIS, (composed by King Louis XIII)	Ghys
FANTASIE CAPRICE, op. 11	Vieuxtemps
TORCHLIGHT MARCH, No. 3, C minor	Meyerbeer
OVERTURE, "Tannhaeuser"	Wagner
ALLEGRETTO, 8th Symphony	Beethoven
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Le Rout d'Omphale"	St. Saens
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 3, in D	Liszt
OVERTURE, "William Tell"	Rossini
AVE MARIA	Bach-Gounod
WALTZ, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"	Strauss
QUICKSTEP, "Fete de l'Armee"	H. B. Hart

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.
TUESDAY, GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT.
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, BENEFIT OF THEODORE THOMAS.

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HOUSE	FIFTH WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation.
CROWDED	COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.
NIGHTLY.	Every scene used is new, and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, Sept. 18, fifth matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

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THE SUCCESS OF THE DAY,
Offenbach's last and most pleasing opera,

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New costumes, complete appointments, gorgeous and novel mise-en-scene. Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY, DUPARC, NARDYNN, LE QUERCY, and DUPLAN, in their great rôles. The whole company in the cast.

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BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
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Everything new, fresh, and sparkling.
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RENT REDUCED to $40 and $50 a night. Books open.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE V. REEVES, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of George V. Reeves, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 13th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD L. FELT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has applied to this Court for permission to compromise a certain claim held by the bankrupt's estate against Geo. E. Sears, survivor of Sears Brothers, and that the matter will be brought by order of this Court, for a hearing, and proof will be taken thereon, before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. All creditors and other persons interested, are hereby notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by this Court, as asked in the petition.—New-York, Aug. 30, 1875. WM. I. MARTIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of J. ELLIOTT CONDICT, WILLIAM C. BEACH, NEWTON H. FORD, FREDERICK K. CONDICT, JOHN B. HOLLISTER, and DAVID MYERS, bankrupts.—David Myers, one of said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

s13-law3wM W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LAGER-BEER BREWERY FOR SALE.—Commodious new buildings, new and most approved machinery, forty acres of land, fine springs, trucks, wagons, and every appurtenance necessary for conducting the business; brewery now operated; will be sold at a great sacrifice; but little cash required; located within forty miles of New-York. Call on MARX & RAWOLLE, No. 63 William st., or E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, office No. 72 Astor House.

$2,000.—I HAVE ONE OF THE BEST corner stores in the City; if any young man of good habits will put in the above amount with me and take half interest and attend to the books and finances I will guarantee him a fortune in two years. Address TEA AND COFFEE, Box No. 147 Times Office.

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CHEAP.—FOR SALE—A LITTLE CANDY AND soda-water store; between two schools; according to business. No. 191 North 5th st., Williamsburg.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

MARKSMEN AT CREEDMOOR.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK—REGIMENTAL ENCAMPMENTS.

The range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor will be occupied on five out of the six working days this week. To-day, the members of the right wings of the several regiments of infantry in the First Brigade who have not previously practiced according to the instructions of Col. Wingate, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, will practice at 100 and 150 yards—denominated the third class, and 300 and 400 yards, second class. At the first two ranges a standing position will be occupied; kneeling at 300 yards; and lying down at 400 yards. Each man will be granted five shots at each range, without sighting shots. The following regiments will be represented: Twelfth, companies A, Capt. Victor Herb; B, Lieut. Charles Heizman; D, Capt. H. B. Smith; E. Capt. J. T. Van Rensselaer, and F. Lieut. Williams; Twenty-second, companies A, B, G, F, and D, under command of Major W. J. A. McGrath; Sixty-ninth, A, B, C, D, and E; Seventy-first, companies A, B, C, D, and E, under command of Capt. E. A. Des Marets, of Company A; and Seventy-ninth, Companies A, B, C, and D, commanded by Capt. Joseph Ross, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Lieut. Col. William H. Chaddock, of the Seventy-first Regiment, will command the brigade, and Major Henry Fulton, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, will superintend the firing. The troops will take the 9:30 A. M. train on the Central Railroad from Hunter's Point. Practice will commence at 100 yards at 11 o'clock. Tuesday the range will be occupied by regimental teams and individuals, for private practice. On Wednesday the Separate Troop Cavalry Rifle Club will compete for a challenge badge during the early part of the day, and the range in the afternoon will be alloted to the long-range marksmen. The left wings of the several regiments in the Third Brigade will practice in the third and second classes on Friday, as follows: Seventh, Companies F, G, H, I, and K, under command of Major George M. Smith; Eighth, Companies B, F, G, H, and I, under command of Col. G. D. Scott; Ninth, Companies F, G, H, I, and K, under the direction of Capt. Harding, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Fifty-fifth Regiment. The "Luther" badge will be shot for by the Amateur Rifle Club on Saturday, commencing at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The distances covered will be 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Any rifle not conflicting with the rules of the National Rifle Association will be allowed; any position; two sighting and five scoring shots; entrance fee, $1. This trophy must be won three times by the same competitor before it becomes his absolute property. It has already been competed for on three occasions. At the first competition it was won by Mr. H. S. Jewell, of Brooklyn, upon a score of 67 out of a possible 75; a month later Mr. L. Geiger, of Ilion, N. Y., carried it off with a score of 64; and Mr. L. L. Hepburn, of the same village, is its present possessor, having won it on a score of 67.

Superintendent Brower, on Saturday last, placed in position several new iron targets, made in this City. They were manufactured as an experiment, those previously used having been imported from England. It is believed that they will not prove as serviceable as the imported ones, as the battering they received last Saturday warped them considerably.

The Seventh, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Regiments have erected a number of tents on the western side of the field for the accommodation of their members who take turns in sleeping in them over night, thus availing themselves of several hours practice at the targets in the morning before business commences in the City.

BASE-BALL.

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the New-Haven Club played the third game of their championship series on Saturday afternoon on the Union Grounds. The game turned in favor of the New-Havens from the commencement, and they had an easy victory. Some very good batting was done, Luff, of the New-Havens, making a clean home run in the sixth inning, and Nichols, of the same club, making a three-base hit in the ninth inning. The Atlantics made a general change in the positions of their men in the second inning. Their changes during the game being numerous, it was very difficult to keep track of them, and the figures of the put outs and assists on their side in the score below are credited to the positions as they were at the commencement, regardless of the changes of players. The game was won by the New-Haven Club by a score of 13 to 6 as follows:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	NEW-HAVEN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Fleet, s. s.	0	4	2	2	Somerville, 2d b.	1	2	2	5
Cassidy, 2d b.	1	3	3	4	McKelvey, r. f.	3	1	1	0
Boyd, 3d b.	0	1	1	1	Geer, l. f.	1	1	2	0
McGee, c. f.	0	0	1	0	Luff, 3d b.	2	2	4	2
Moore, 1st b.	0	3	8	0	McGinley, c.	1	2	6	0
Pabor, l. f.	1	1	9	1	Latham, 1st b.	2	1	10	1
Knowdell, c.	2	4	3	1	Wright, s. s.	1	1	1	2
Edwards, p.	1	1	0	2	Tipper, c. f.	0	1	1	1
Thompson, r. f.	1	2	0	0	Nichols, p.	2	2	0	1
Total	6	19	27	11	Total	13	13	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—6
New-Haven	4	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	—13

Umpire—Mr. Wiggins, of the Olympic Club of Paterson, N. J.

Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

First base by errors—Atlantic, 3; New-Haven, 10.

Runs earned—Atlantic, 1; New-Haven, 2.

The Staten Island and Chelsea Clubs played the first game of their series on the Capitoline Grounds on Saturday afternoon. At the end of the sixth inning the score stood 17 to 16 in favor of the Staten Islanders. As it was then getting dark, the latter wished to have the game called, but the umpire refused, and the Islanders went into the seventh inning under protest. They made no runs, and the Chelseas going to the bat and making two runs, which placed the latter ahead, the Staten Island Club refused to play longer, on the ground that it was too dark. The umpire therefore called the game as forfeited.

The Produce Exchange Club of this City, and the Concords, of Brooklyn, also played a game on the Capitoline Grounds Saturday. It was won by the former club by a score of 10 to 12.

The Athletics defeated the Mutuals at Philadelphia on Saturday by a score of 12 to 3.

The Browns defeated the Hartfords, at St. Louis on Saturday, by a score of 6 to 0.

The following games of base-ball have been arranged to be played in this vicinity during this week: On the Union Grounds—Wednesday, Sept. 15, Atlantic vs. Mutual; Thursday, Sept. 16, Athletic, of Philadelphia, vs. Mutual; Friday, Sept. 17, Athletic vs. Atlantic; Saturday, Sept. 18, Athletic vs. Mutual. On the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn—Monday, Sept. 13, Flyaway vs. Active, both of this City; Tuesday, Sept. 14, Tuttle & Bailey, of Brooklyn, vs. Mutual (amateur) of this City; Thursday, Sept. 16, Flyaway vs. Keystone, both of this City; also, Concord, of Brooklyn, vs. Alaska, of this City, at the same time; Friday, Sept. 17, Chelsea, of Brooklyn, vs. Olympic, of Paterson, N. J.; Saturday, Sept. 18, Flyaway, of this City, vs. Concord, of Brooklyn.

The Flyaway and Active Clubs, both of this City, will play a game on the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon.

CRICKET.

The cricket match arranged to be played this afternoon in Hoboken between the "twelve" chosen to represent all Canada at the cricket tournament in Philadelphia this week, and the St. George Cricket Club, of this City, will not take place at the time announced. It is expected that the Canadian team will stop here on their return from Philadelphia and play the game with the St. George Club.

A grand cricket tournament will be held in Philadelphia during this week. It commences to-day, and will continue until Tuesday, Sept. 21. This tournament will be attended by the principal cricket clubs of this City and vicinity, and by a large number from other parts of the country.

There will be a game of cricket next Thursday, Sept. 16, on the Prospect Park grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Staten Island and Prospect Park Cricket Clubs. Following are the names of the eleven on the Prospect Park side who will participate in this game: Peters, Dodge, Sprague, Davis, Errington, Crossley, Melville, Greigg, Hooper, Reed, Robinson.

On Thursday, Sept. 23, the Staten Island and Manhattan Cricket Clubs, the latter of this City, will play a game of cricket on the Camp Washington grounds in New-Brighton, Staten Island.

ROMAN WRESTLING IN NEW-YORK.

The admirers of athletic sports here are likely soon to have an opportunity to witness a series of matches between some of the most famous wrestlers in the Greco-Roman style, who have arrived in this City within a few days. The first to arrive was Prof. William Miller, who signs himself champion of the Pacific coast and Australia, a perfect Hercules, weighing in condition 190 pounds. Next came Prof. Bauer, who claims to be the champion of France and also of the Pacific coast, and who also claims to be the invincible "masked man" who figured so conspicuously in Paris a few years ago. In company with Prof. Bauer came Emile Regnier, also a Frenchman, a pupil of M. Bauer, who is also a wrestler of note. The last, but not least, to arrive was André Christol, who disputes the honor of having been the wonderful "masked man" with Prof. Bauer. Prof. Bauer and Miller met in three different wrestling matches in California, and so evenly matched were they that no result was arrived at, their last contest being interrupted after a bout lasting fifty-four minutes, in which neither obtained a fall.

The four men named are now in this City, and each of them has published a challenge to wrestle any other man, in the Greco-Roman style, for from $500 to $1,000 a side. Prof. Miller, in his challenge, includes the championship of America. The Greco-Roman style of wrestling is "catch as catch can" above the hips, a favorite exercise in some of the countries across the Atlantic, but which is as yet to be added to the American list of athletic sports, as, rationally practiced, it is among the best exercises for the general development of muscle. During the past two years wrestling has occasionally been made a prominent feature in the athletic games of some of the American colleges, but in order to come into general favor, like boxing, it will have to be practically and scientifically illustrated, and its magnificent groupings once seen there will be no lack of admirers.

A GREAT YACHT RACE.

One of the most important yachting matches that has been made this season is that between Commodore Dickinson's Madeleine and Mr. Garner's Mohawk, which is to be sailed on Wednesday next. The match is for $500 a side, and was made while the Mohawk was on the stocks, in process of construction. A vast amount of interest is manifested in yachting circles in anticipation of the event, and it is predicted that large sums of money will be staked on the result. The start will be from the Stapleton (Staten Island) Dock, opposite the Club-house of the New-York Yacht Club.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

ARREST OF SUPERINTENDENT JOHN KELLY AT BUFFALO—CHARGES OF FRAUD AND BRIBERY.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 11.

In our second edition yesterday was given the startling intelligence of the arrest of John Kelly, Canal Superintendent at Buffalo, on the charge of defrauding the State and of having committed perjury in connection with the other crime. The arrest was made at the instance of the Canal Investigating Commission, and the accused was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. Mr. Kelly has been brought to grief chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Ellis Webster, a coal-dealer, who testified that he had charged to the State and received pay for coal which he had delivered at the Superintendent's house for his own use. Mr. Webster also swore that he had paid Kelly a commission on the coal actually supplied to the State, and that he [Webster] had made false vouchers with the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent. It is also stated that his testimony disclosed similar nefarious transactions with Kelly's predecessor in office, Mr. D. C. Welch. More developments are promised, implicating other prominent citizens of Buffalo in other and more serious frauds, when the commission's report is published.

It seems that following the example of Contractor Bennett, the coal-dealer turned State's evidence to save himself. We don't envy Mr. Webster's feelings, even under the consciousness that he has escaped punishment except in being compelled to make restitution. He has hitherto been regarded as an upright citizen. But this disgraceful revelation will probably recall to the recollection of many citizens the circumstances that Mr. Webster was branded by the *Commercial*, more than a year ago, as one of those Republican Aldermen who were violating a plain law and public decency by trading with the city and auditing their own accounts.

Mr. Kelly is an influential Democrat, a sort of outside operator for the *Courier* Ring, and his appointment was regarded as a great triumph for our diplomatic contemporary.

Mr. Welch was a Republican when he was in office. We don't know what he has been since. All we know is that he has been very angry with "the *Commercial* folks," because they did not regard him as a proper person for nomination to a State office, and because that troublesome paper has always been outspoken in denunciation of canal contractors and other public thieves.

These facts, however, have nothing to do with Mr. Welch's guilt or innocence as to the charges brought against him. But the officers have "wanted" him for several days, and are strangely unable to find him. For the sake of his reputation, therefore, we hope he will soon voluntarily put in appearance. The same presumption of innocence is due to Mr. Kelly until his guilt has been proved on a fair trial.

BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE—HOW THE BANKERS FEEL AND ACT.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Sept. 3 says that the announcement that the Bank of California would resume business had already done much to restore public confidence, and business was beginning to flow in its accustomed channels. It adds: "The Merchants' Exchange Bank opened yesterday, without any apparent unusual demand for money by depositors, and the National Gold Bank and Trust Company will soon resume operations. For the rehabilitation of the Bank of California a strong moneyed syndicate has been formed; $4,760,000 had been subscribed up to yesterday. Upon the arrival of Mr. Baldwin it is understood that another million will be added, and it is believed that the subscription will amount to $10,000,000. Creditors who have large claims against the bank have voluntarily expressed their willingness to defer payment until it suits the convenience of the bank, but lesser demands will be paid upon call. The personal assets of Mr. Ralston have been found to be much larger than was supposed at the time of the suspension of the bank. So far as known, not a single commercial failure has occurred on this coast in consequence of the suspension, and if the financial storm shall pass over without any considerable failures, it will indicate that our merchants and business men are exceptionally strong, and go far toward strengthening their already well-established credit. It is not improbable that this rather startling incident in our history will be beneficial to our community in the end, for it will admonish all to prudence and to a more thorough reliance upon their individual resources. One of the most noticeable and most honorable of the incidents of this financial disturbance is the fact that our merchants and brokers have been forbearing to each other. They have calmly awaited events, without unnecessarily pushing their demands, and the result will doubtless be that when sufficient time shall have elapsed to allow business to be re-established, it will be found that there has been no pecuniary loss to the community and no permanent derangement of affairs."

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA—GOLD VS. PAPER.

The *Alta*, of the same date, in its money article has the following: "The feeling at the Bank of California continues to improve. The assets, under the inspection of those familiar with them, warrant the conviction that the ultimate loss of the bank, under the management of proper persons, will be comparatively little. The first trepidation caused by the suspension having passed, the fears excited by an unexpected event subside, and the impression obtrudes itself that the late Mr. Ralston would, after all, have been the most efficient pilot out of the difficulties into which a sudden coin famine precipitated the institution. The offers of new capital exceeded all expectation, and some $15,000,000 is mentioned as what may be obtained. Of course, the old or deferred stock looks up. It requires ten days' notice by the bank rule for a meeting of stockholders, and fully that time will be required to meet arrangements. Alvinza Hayward, Esq., appeared on the street with, apparently, all his old vim and activity. As a matter of course, the Merchants' Exchange Bank opened its doors to business, and, having paid out about $20,000, the demand stopped and the coin showed signs of coming back. Confidence there is completely restored. The National Trust Bank will, possibly, require a week, inasmuch as coin must come from New-York by rail to reopen, but the institution is very strong. A circumstance arises here, however, which has never before presented itself in this State, but to which we long since called attention as a possible contingency of the bank note system. It is the refusal to take the notes on account of their instant inconvertibility into coin. This illustrates the distinction between a perfectly good note, payable on presentation in coin, and the same not payable on presentation. Let us see. The Controller of the United States holds in his possession, belonging to the First National Trust, $1,000,000 United States five per cent. gold bonds. These are worth to-day, in New-York, $1,200,000 currency, or $1,056,000 gold, which they would realize in half an hour in Wall street. These are security for $800,000 circulating notes of the bank, outstanding. There can, therefore, be no better security than these notes. They do not bear interest, but are, however, payable in coin. No matter how good the ultimate security, the moment that condition of payment fails the notes cease to circulate. They may fall to a discount, governed by the interest on the time which must elapse before the notes are paid. Although up to this moment brokers will not take them at a discount, many still receive them on deposit from customers only. The general holder may sell them, and the buyer will look for a profit over the interest. Of these notes about $750,000 are in actual circulation, and would become paralyzed as money if the bank was not about to resume. As it is, there will be no delay, and the notes will be paid probably in a week. If this system had been generally adopted, as was talked of some time since, the gold of the State would have been sent away to buy bonds, leaving all the money of the State in paper dollars, which would have stopped under the recent drain of gold to New-York, and we should now have been struggling with an inconvertible and depreciated paper currency."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Baron von Gutschmid, of Germany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

A. B. Mullett, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

G. Bakhmeteff, of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. James Cochran, Member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army; ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, and Col. W. M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

R. B. Angus, manager of the Bank of Montreal; Donald McInnes, of Hamilton, Canada, and Major Robinson, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TENEMENT TRAGEDY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF MRS. JUD BY HER HUSBAND AND OF HIS SUICIDE.

Further particulars were learned yesterday in relation to the terrible domestic tragedy which occurred at a late hour on Saturday night in the tenement No. 339 West Thirty-ninth street, and which, owing to the lateness of the hour, was briefly referred to in Sunday's TIMES. Frederick Jud, the deceased, was a native of Switzerland, about forty-eight years of age, a locksmith by trade, and had been eleven years in this country. His wife Caroline is also a native of Switzerland, and is one year older than her husband. Jud was idle and dissolute in his habits and quarrelsome when drunk. He was in the habit of coming home intoxicated and quarreling with and beating his wife, who is represented by the neighbors to be a temperate, hard-working woman. The couple had a number of grown-up children, all of whom are married, with the exception of one son, named Joseph, aged eighteen years, who lived with his parents. The family occupied a floor in the tenement in the rear of No. 339 West Thirty-ninth street. About a year ago Jud's conduct toward his wife became so brutal that she was compelled to cause his arrest, and he was sent to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island for six months. Before half his term of imprisonment had expired he was released, through the intercession of his wife. Soon after being restored to his family his conduct became as bad as ever. Quarrels between him and his wife became very frequent, and these altercations often resulted in the woman being severely beaten. At about 10 o'clock on Saturday Jud returned home intoxicated, and found his wife in bed. He also retired, but not to sleep, for soon after he roused his wife and insisted upon her going out and bringing in some beer. Mrs. Jud refused, whereupon Jud became very angry and abused his wife. He wanted her to get up and hand him a bottle of whisky which he had brought home with him. This she also refused to do, and Jud got out of bed and commenced drinking from the bottle. He continued quarreling with his wife, who was still in bed, until about midnight, when some remark made by the woman seemed to enrage Jud, for he sprang toward the bed, seized his wife by the hair, dragged her out of the bed to the floor, and drawing her head back, attempted to cut her throat with a pocket-knife. The dim light in the room at the time doubtless saved the woman's life, and her husband only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound in her neck. He again attempted to cut her throat, but the woman seized the blade of the knife in her right hand, and in drawing it away the husband cut her severely across the fingers. By this time Joseph, the son, who slept in an adjoining bed room, was aroused, and rushing into the room stepped between his parents and sought to restrain his infuriated father. Mrs. Jud, on being released, ran out of the room into the hallway and screamed loudly for help. Jud, evidently believing that he had fatally injured his wife, drew the knife, which he still held in his hand, across his throat, severing the jugular vein and carotid artery. He fell to the floor and bled to death in a few moments. The woman was attended by Police Surgeon Waterman. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in this case during the present week.

A MIDWIFE'S CRIME.

ARREST OF A WOMAN FOR MALPRACTICE—THE VICTIM DYING.

At a late hour on Saturday night Coroner Croker was informed that Mrs. Elizabeth Burrows was lying at the point of death at her residence No. 405 West Eighteenth street, from the effects of malpractice at the hands of a midwife. As it was important that the ante-mortem deposition of the woman should be obtained, the Coroner, accompanied by Dr. J. W. Macwhinnie, proceeded at once to the house indicated. Mrs. Burrows was found to be suffering from peritonitis, and, although very weak, was quite rational. In answer to questions propounded by the Coroner she stated that she was twenty-three years of age, a native of Massachusetts, and had lived in this City since early childhood. She had been married a number of years, and her husband is an industrious mechanic. She has two children living. About eleven months ago she found herself pregnant, and not desiring any more children she went to Mrs. Margaret Keine, a midwife, residing at No. 200 East Forty-seventh street, who produced an abortion upon her. She recovered quickly from the effects of the malpractice, and about three weeks ago, finding herself again enceinte, she called on Mrs. Keine, and, as on the previous occasion, a miscarriage was the result of her visit. Severe illness followed, and, her condition becoming alarming, she revealed the matter to her husband, who informed Coroner Croker. After taking the dying woman's deposition the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Keine, which was intrusted for execution to Patrolman Cain, of the Twenty-first Precinct. The officer arrested the woman at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at her residence. She denied all knowledge of the case, but on being taken to the bedside of Mrs. Burrows, the latter fully identified her as the woman at whose hands she had been maltreated. Mrs. Keine was committed to the Tombs to await the death of her victim. The physicians in attendance on Mrs. Burrows stated yesterday that she is beyond all hope of recovery, and her death may be looked for at any moment.

A REMARKABLE INSTITUTION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this City have made their arrangements for the coming season, and offer to the young men of New-York advantages, intellectual, physical, and social, unequaled, when it is considered that the cost is entirely disproportionate to the privileges to be enjoyed. For those who wish exercise, there is the gymnasium. Those whose tastes are intellectual will find here a reading-room and library supplied with 350 papers and magazines, in various languages, and from all sections of our country and from the Old World, and upward of 10,000 volumes in the different departments of literature and science. These rooms are open day and evening. The evening classes in French, German, Spanish, vocal music, writing, and book-keeping, for young men who are ambitious of advancement, or who wish to redeem neglected opportunities, are invaluable. Once a month the large hall is opened for a reading, concert, or exhibition, followed by a reception in the parlors and various rooms of the building. To these a member is admitted with a lady. The association has a course of thirteen lectures, to which a member and lady are admitted. The Literary Society offers its attractions to another class. The rooms of the institution have been undergoing repairs and changes during the Summer, and now especially present a most attractive place for evening resort, where profit and pleasure may be combined, and where many evil, poisonous influences may be avoided. The society is very liberal in its admission of members, not seeking to propagate sectarianism, but to reach young men by wholesome and religious influences. Any young man of good moral character may become a member, whatever his religious belief, on recommendation from employer or other responsible citizen. The classes for the season will open Oct. 1.

A LIGHTNING-ROD MAN'S MISFORTUNE.

On Friday last Thomas J. Weeks, a lightning-rod maker, doing business at No. 213 Pearl street, purchased, through an employe named William Provost, 200 feet of lightning rod at six cents per foot, from Joseph D. West, No. 40 Cortlandt street. On the same day Weeks bought 750 feet of the same material from Henry Limber, a young man residing at No. 1 Forsyth street, and paid for it $33 75. West yesterday appeared at the Tombs, before Justice Duffy, and swore that the latter purchase had been made by Weeks with the full knowledge that the material had been stolen by Limber. On the day of the sale the deponent, in presence of witnesses, had charged the theft upon Limber, who at that time was in his employ, and the latter admitted that he had sold the material at a reduced price to Weeks. In reply to the charge Limber yesterday swore that the statements were false, and that he was not guilty. He was committed in $2,000 bail to answer. Weeks, who resides in Jersey City, also pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was held in $2,000 bail to answer in the General Sessions.

A THIEF SHOT BY A POLICEMEN.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, as Patrolman McCormick, of the Twentieth Precinct, was on patrol in West Twenty-eighth street, he noticed David Brandt, a young thief, going toward Eleventh avenue, carrying a chest of tea. The officer called on Brandt to halt, but the thief dropped the chest of tea and ran toward Eleventh avenue. The officer started in pursuit, when a gang of ruffians, confederates and companions of Brandt, endeavored to intercept him, and assailed him with a shower of stones. The policeman drew his revolver and fired one shot toward the sidewalk for the purpose of scattering his assailants. This had the desired effect, and when the crowd dispersed the officer found that the bullet from his pistol had struck the pavement, and glancing upward, had lodged in the calf of Brandt's right leg, inflicting a severe flesh wound. The wounded thief was taken to Bellevue Hospital as a prisoner. The chest of tea was subsequently found at No. 449 West Twenty-seventh street, where it had been concealed by Brandt's confederates.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A HORSE DEALER.

George A. Lincoln, a horse dealer, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 30 Greenwich avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning. Mr. Lincoln shot himself in the right temple with a revolver while he was lying in bed, at 6:45 o'clock, causing a wound which it is feared may prove fatal. As soon as his condition was discovered, Drs. Deming, of No. 6 Charles street, and Heuna, of No. 54 Greenwich avenue, were called and they found that the external table of the skull was fractured. The causes which prompted Mr. Lincoln to attempt self-destruction could not be ascertained. The family would not give any information about the affair, and Coroner Croker, who took Mr. Lincoln's ante-mortem deposition, refused to give the statement for publication. The Coroner, however, hinted that domestic infelicity of an aggravated character was the cause.

COMPOUNDING A FELONY.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Rourke, the wife of Roundsman O'Rourke, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was robbed, on Saturday evening, in the hallway of her residence, by a thief, who snatched her pocket-book, containing $5, from her hand and fled. Mrs. O'Rourke recognized the robber as a person who occupied apartments in the same tenement. He was arrested and proved to be Joseph A. De Roe. The stolen money was found upon his person, and Mrs. O'Rourke at the station-house made a formal charge against De Roe. The prisoner was locked up over night, and yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court. When the case was called De Roe's counsel stated to the court that Mrs. O'Rourke declined to prosecute. Justice Bixby questioned Mrs. O'Rourke as to her reason for refusing to make a complaint. She said she had been informed that the accused had previously borne a good character, and she therefore desired to withdraw the charge. The Judge, convinced that the woman had been tampered with, committed her to the House of Detention as a witness in default of $500 bail, and sent De Roe down for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.

On Saturday night Joselyn Patterson, aged eighteen years, effected an entrance to the dwelling of John Eagan, at No. 658 Third avenue, by forcing off the iron bars protecting a window leading from the hallway. He gathered up a quantity of wearing apparel and several articles of jewelry valued in all at $200, which he had packed up ready for removal, when he was discovered. An alarm was given and Patterson was captured by Patrolman Kershow, of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct. In his possession were found several articles of jewelry belonging to Mr. Eagan. Patterson was arraigned before Justice Bixby, of the Fourth District Court yesterday, and held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

A WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

At daylight yesterday morning an unknown woman was found lying dead in the hallway of the tenement-house No. 438 Third avenue. The deceased woman appeared to have been about forty-five years of age, and had brown hair and blue eyes. She was attired in a cotton dress, red underskirt, black shawl, black hat, and gaiter shoes. The body was removed to the Morgue for identification, and Coroner Croker was notified to hold an inquest. Dr. Macwhinnie will make a post-mortem examination of the remains to ascertain the cause of death. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and the woman is supposed to have died from intemperance and exposure.

THE BLASTING ACCIDENT IN HARLEM.

Florence Sullivan, of No. 2,174 Third avenue, and Cornelius Sullivan, of One Hundred and Twenty-second street and First avenue, the rockmen who were arrested on Saturday for causing the death of Alice Shedden, aged five years, of No. 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, by firing off a blast in a careless manner, as already published in THE TIMES, were arraigned before Coroner Croker yesterday and held in $1,000 bail each to await the result of the inquest. Thomas F. Hanson, of No. 231 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, gave the required security for their appearance.

A PIOUS THIEF.

A man who said he had been for nine months out of work, applied to Mr. Charles Duvan, of West Hoboken, on Friday night, for aid. Mr. Duvan took him in and provided him with supper. His air was exceedingly sanctimonious and the tone of his conversation very pious. When the family were about to retire for the night, he asked to be allowed to lead them in prayer. The privilege was extended to him, and Mr. Duvan and his wife and family knelt with him. Yesterday morning, when the family awoke, they discovered that the stranger had left taking with him $300 worth of jewelry and silverware.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S FIRST BATTLE.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER—A RECENT VISIT TO THE SCENE.

From the Portland, (Oregon,) Bulletin, Sept. 2.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan and party will go up the Columbia River this morning for the purpose of seeing the landscape and noting the improvements which have taken place within the last fifteen years. The General will, no doubt, look upon the Cascades with interest, as it was the scene of his maiden engagement, when he wrote after his name, Second Lieutenant, United States Army. He came to the Dalles to relieve the men, women, and children who were besieged in the block-house by the savages, and a company of 125 young men, hastily gathered together with a fife and drum, in this city, approached the same objective point from the Lower Cascade Landing. The beautiful place then lay devastated by the Indians, while the smoke from the burning habitations yet hanging like a pall over the gorge, and the evidences of slaughter were everywhere visible, and the blood of the slain cried aloud for vengeance at the hands of the troops as well as the volunteers. Lieut. Sheridan, with only a handful of men, beat back the Indians as he advanced, and, after releasing the beleaguered people, he marched the whole length of the portage now spanned by the railroad, and he laid *hors du combat* many a stalwart savage who had been in the habit of acting as waiters at what is now known as the Cosmopolitan Hotel in this city, and who would call the volunteers by name, and promise that by a certain time they would have their scalps. Had the volunteers known that Phil. Sheridan, as he was then familiarly called, was coming, they might have brought the Indians to such close quarters as would have resulted in their annihilation. Gen. Sheridan, even at this early day, evinced that fire and indomitable courage which has since made him famous as a military leader all over the world, and which demanded at the hands of Congress a special recognition and the shoulder-straps of a Lieutenant General. Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, now President of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, during this trying time was a Captain upon the river, and he piloted the steamer Jennie Clark, which conveyed the 125 men from Portland who started for the Cascades to fight the battle which Gen. Sheridan fought a half hour before their arrival. All was excitement then along the Columbia River, and every tree of the forest was suspected to be but a breastwork for a stealthy Siwash, and as the Captain was a man whom the party could not afford to lose, the pilot-house was made bomb-proof by the placing of three-inch oak plank all round the interior, inside of which were piled sacks of flour, which it was supposed would serve an emergency as well as Jackson's cotton bales. As a coincidence, we may state that the gallant Captain accompanies the General and his party to-day, but instead of a light craft glittering with the evidences of war, they sail in a very floating palace, and they need not fear any hostile demonstrations, as all the Siwashes that figured in the drama then have either gone to the happy hunting-grounds or are reduced to such a state of dependency that there is no sting in them. The General cannot but see the change that has taken place in little more than a decade, and the scene, although now a smiling one, cannot but bring to his mind the memories of early days, and the cheery gallant fellows who then fought beside him, but who, alas, were opposed to him in the great national struggle, many of whom, no doubt, were brought down to the grave by a shot from the corps commanded by him whom they were once pleased to call their comrade.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A NEW OUTBREAK AT FORT BARRANCAS—ITS CAUSE.

The Rahway (N. J.) *Advocate* prints an extract from a private letter from Dr. Harvey E. Brown, the surgeon in charge of the yellow fever hospital at Fort Barrancas, Fla. The letter is dated Aug. 30, and says:

"We thought our epidemic was all over with here—but yesterday we got a case of yellow fever over from Fort Pickens—the first for thirty-two days—and to-day we have another. Now, perhaps you do not appreciate how important that is to us. When the epidemic first broke out among the troops here they were all removed to Fort Pickens, and for a few days thereafter many cases continued to come over—the last case was on the 27th of July—when so far as the Fort Pickens community was concerned the epidemic stopped. Why then should a case have occurred one month and two days after the last case was received from Fort Pickens? This is what I will tell you, and if you wish to communicate it to the papers I have no objection to you doing so. It is an illustration of how careful it is necessary to be throughout the whole course of an epidemic of yellow fever to prevent the spread of the contagion to those not infected. Now how do you suppose, after thirty-two days' exemption from the fever at Fort Pickens, it could have broken out there again? Most persons would say there was no way of accounting for it, but I have learned that last Monday, the 23d, some clothing was sent over from here to Fort Pickens which by some blunder was never disinfected, and this clothing was distributed to the two men who are now on this side sick with yellow fever, so that the manner of the communication of the poison is very easily accounted for."

INDIAN MEDALS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that a young Indian girl, of the Wyandotte tribe, living in that city, named Jane Sarasas, has in her possession two ancient silver medals, which have come to her as heir-looms. One of them was given by the United States Commissioner to the chief of the Wyandotte tribe at the treaty of Greenwich, in 1793, and bears the date with an appropriate inscription. The other was presented to Gen. Washington in 1793 by some visiting Indian chiefs. The latter has engraved upon it an agricultural scene, with the figure of Washington grasping the hand of an Indian, who is smoking the pipe of peace. The medals are massive.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A call is being circulated and signed for a meeting of the Bar, to take action on the death of Judge Woodruff. It will probably be held next Thursday.

The new building of the University of the City of New-York, No. 410 East Twenty-sixth street, will be opened for inspection this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Thomas Barry, aged twenty-two years, of No. 425 East Twelfth street, was kicked by a horse in Chamberlain's stables in East Twenty-fifth street yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico will be celebrated to-morrow by the Mexican War Veterans by a procession and an oration at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street.

William Dieckman, aged forty-seven, a cloth merchant, doing business at No. 93 Walker street, and residing at No. 131 West Forty-fifth street, fell out of a third story window of his residence, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Henry Crumley, aged thirty-five years, of No. 423 West Fifty-second street, while assisting George Dougherty in removing a load of furniture, on Saturday night, sank to the pavement and immediately expired. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest.

An autopsy was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner Marsh, in the case of Max. M. Welzhofer, of No. 56 South Washington square, who was reported to have died of Asiatic cholera. The result of the post-mortem showed that death had resulted from cholera morbus.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night the cigar store of Abram B. Lyons, at No. 6 Centre street, was forcibly entered through the back basement by Michael Daley, who stole 225 cigars valued at $15. He was captured, and pleaded guilty at the Tombs yesterday, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer.

Peter McGinn, bartender for Lorrigan Brothers, No. 11 Spring street; Luke Hackett, in the employ of Grace & Oakley, No. 21 East Houston street; Thomas Stanton, proprietor of No. 21 Spring street; Adam Wolff, of No. 23 Spring street, and William Shirenbeck, of No. 30 Bleecker street, were arrested last evening by Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for violating the Excise law in selling liquor on Sunday.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while Thomas Hogan, aged twenty-nine, of No. 36 Spring street, was passing through Elizabeth street, near Grand, he was assaulted by four young ruffians, all of whom were strangers to him, and one of them stabbed him three times with a pocket-knife. One wound was in the right side, another in the left hip, and the third in the right hand. The wounds, which were all of a slight nature, were dressed by Police Surgeon McLeod. The ruffians escaped.

While walking through West street on Saturday, Christian Sandberg, a resident of No. 201 Columbia street, Brooklyn, was approached by James Smith, who snatched from his vest a watch and chain valued at $25. The deponent seized Smith and held him until he was arrested by Officer Coffee, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. On being brought before Justice Duffy at the Tombs yesterday, the prisoner pleaded that he was drunk at the time of the arrest and did not intend to steal anything. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer in the General Sessions.

While walking between Water and Roosevelt street yesterday, in company with two lady companions, Margaret Curtis was approached by an unknown person, who took from her dress a pocket-book. On missing the pocket-book the woman caught hold of the thief with the intention of keeping him prisoner, when Michael Powers, a printer, residing at No. 59 Cherry street, interfered and released the man, promising to see that the pocket-book was returned. Powers, who pleaded not guilty to the charge before Justice Duffy at the Tombs, was held in $1,000 bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday night John McNeiles, of No. 126 Douglass street, was robbed in the City Hall Park of his watch and pocket-book.

A colored man named Andrew Early was taken into custody yesterday for quarreling with three colored women at the corner of Broadway and Bartlett street. When arrested a heavy slung-shot was found in his possession.

During a quarrel which took place last night between Bridget Sheridan, of No. 54 Emmett street, South Brooklyn, and Owen Rorke, of the same place, the latter struck Mrs. Sheridan with a water-pail and inflicted a dangerous scalp wound. Rorke made his escape.

A quarrel took place on Saturday night between Matthew Ferns and Joseph Moore with James Kinney, in Smith street, during which the latter was severely stabbed in the head. Moore and Ferns were arrested and held to answer.

A boy named George Dover, three years of age, whose parents reside at No. 61 Withers street, was run over and instantly killed on Saturday night by a wagon driven by William Boyd, of No. 20 Navy street. Boyd was arrested and locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

Peter McNamara, a laboring man, fifty-three years of age, who resided at North Third street, shot himself in the head last evening with a pistol, inflicting a dangerous wound, which it is believed will prove fatal. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

Superintendent Campbell telegraphed from Police Head-quarters, at 10 A. M. yesterday, to all the station-houses to ascertain if the detectives were on duty, and out of the entire number detailed to the various precincts, with the exception of the Eleventh Precinct, all were absent at the time.

The funeral of Robert Gilmore, the colored man shot by Officer Redmond Joyce on Wednesday, near the Tenth Precinct Station-house, took place yesterday from the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. W. T. Dixon, (colored) preached the funeral sermon, and alluded to the oppression to which he said the colored people were subjected, and thought it was time they should be dealt with justly, in accordance with the laws of the country. Prof. Johnson, of the Colored Orphan Asylum, made some remarks, in which he urged the colored people to get up a fund to prosecute the officer who shot the deceased.

LONG ISLAND.

The west track of the Flushing Railroad, through Long Island City, was shifted to the depressed grade yesterday. The tracks of all the roads centreing at the ferries are to be depressed in the same manner.

Mr. Horan, whose friends have all along contended that there was no substantial ground for the charge of embezzlement brought against him, but that the whole movement was for political effect, talks of a suit for damages.

The Common Council of Long Island City having abrogated the contract made some time ago with McGowan for furnishing hose for the use of the Fire Department, McGowan proposes to sue the city for breach of contract.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Powers, a notorious criminal, who escaped in May last from the Hudson County Penitentiary in Snake Hill, was recaptured in Jersey City yesterday by Officer Blume.

Two gentlemen from New-York visited the Jersey City Morgue, on Grove street, yesterday, and expressed their belief that the body of the man found floating at the Morgan street dock on Friday, and who was supposed to have been murdered, is that of Jacob Theiss, of New-York, who was thrown or accidentally pushed from a Hoboken ferry-boat a week ago.

John Preston, a teamster living on Pacific street, Newark, started with his team on Thursday last for Waverly to get a load of hay. Nothing was seen of him alive again, though his horse and wagon were found wandering in one of the streets of Newark. Yesterday some children playing on the banks of the canal near the Deep Locks discovered the body of a man floating in the water. It was afterward identified as that of Preston. No marks of violence were found on the body, and it is supposed that he fell into the canal while intoxicated.

THE PLATT-DEUTSCHE FESTIVAL.

The great Platt-Deutsche festival which has been in progress during the past week at the Schützen Park, on Union Hill, closed last night. The feature of yesterday's festivities was a christening after the ancient German Lutheran fashion. The infant child of one Schneideger, of First street, Hoboken, was christened Georgiana Augusta. Rev. Charles E. Berger, late a chaplain in the United States Army, officiated. Gen. Geusch, President of the United Platt-Deutsche Volksfest Verein, and Mrs. Augusta Heppe, President of the Ladies' Verein, acted as sponsors. The ceremony was performed in the ancient farm-house in the presence of about 2,000 spectators. The different games and sports, except dancing were kept up during the day. About 30,000 tickets were sold at the gates yesterday. During the week the receipts have aggregated about $27,000, and altogether about 100,000 persons have visited the grounds since the festival opened.

THE NEWARK EXPLOSION.

In conversation with a reporter of the Newark *Press* yesterday, County Physician Dodd, of Essex, stated that he had ordered an inquest over the remains of Hugh Carney, the victim of the recent celluloid factory explosion in Newark. A jury has been impaneled in compliance with his orders, but some unauthorized person had, he stated, visited Coroner Osborne, in whose hands the matter rested, and countermanded the order for the inquest. As Dr. Dodd, as County Physician, is alone empowered to order or dispense with inquests in cases of sudden or violent death, he was extremely indignant because of this unauthorized interference. He at once sought Coroner Osborne, and ordered him to proceed with the inquest. Dr. Dodd added that, since renewing his orders to the Coroner, he had been repeatedly visited by persons who urged him not to hold the inquest.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

In reference to an inquiry from the late Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Richmond Va., Mr. R. H. T. Leipold, one of the Commissioners, writes:

"When we shall have got in the Treasury of the United States the sum required for the payment of twenty per cent. pro rata—say about six hundred thousand dollars—we shall declare a dividend, and advise depositors accordingly through the public press and by such other means as may suggest themselves to us at the proper time. When so declared we shall pay the dividend to depositors, other than those at the Washington branch, by our checks on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York, drawn to the order of the depositors respectively. To get these checks depositors will have only to send us their pass-books by mail, or through any bank or bankers. Upon receiving the books we shall enter the payment thereon and return them, with the proper check inclosed, to the depositors in such manner as each one may direct. These checks any depositor ought, and no doubt will be able, to get cashed at any bank in your city without cost, and with no other trouble than that attending the necessary identification. Just how soon we shall be able to declare a dividend we cannot say. Of the $600,000 required we have now in hand some $515,000. If you will be at the trouble to explain to depositors the plan above indicated, and will add thereto that the Commissioners advise them to hold on to their books until a dividend shall be ready, and then to send them direct, or through some reliable bank, you will have done them such service as is at present possible."

TRAIN WRECKERS CAUGHT.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* of the 9th inst. says: "About eighteen months ago the night express train on the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad was tearing along the track at its usual speed, when suddenly, near Clinton, the engine left the track and fell upon its side, badly scalding the engineer, A. Nichols. On examination it was found that a frog had been pried up and taken away purposely, and it was surmised that the design of the miscreants was express robbery, but they failed in their attempt. Chief of Police Shewmaker and Officer Vandever obtained a clue, which they have faithfully worked up. Yesterday they felt sure of their prey, and accordingly they went up to Clinton, and, striking out beyond that home of the crusaders, they found the parties they sought in the persons of Irvin Brewer and William Shorter, who are coal-miners and part of the time work upon a farm. They brought their prisoners to town for safe-keeping, and will take them to Newport for trial to-day. The evidence against these men seems to be very conclusive and amply sufficient to commit them. It appears that the act was committed some three miles above Clinton, and that the would-be robbers debated for some time as to whether or not they had better cause the engine and train to go down over a trestle just beyond, but better counsel prevailed, as it was thought it would involve too great a loss of life. This was a fortunate thing, for it would have been an ugly place to have the train wrecked. The rascals were mad at themselves afterward for not doing what they first contemplated, as they could, they thought, certainly have gotten the express company's safe."

MR. TINSLEY.

Mr. William T. Tinsley refers as follows in his paper, the Lyons *Republican*, to his nomination for Canal Commissioner: "The readers of the *Republican* will learn, on reference to the list of candidates selected by the Republican State Convention, held yesterday at Saratoga Springs, that the editor of this journal was placed in nomination by acclamation for the office of Canal Commissioner. Those who know the circumstances attending this nomination are aware that it has not come to him through his personal procurement or suggestion—indeed, when first proposed, a few weeks since, it was without his consent, desire, or even knowledge—and that he has at no time aspired to any position whatever, other than a respectable one in his own calling. He is therefore the more grateful for the compliment paid him by the convention, unsought and unbought as it has been; and returning grateful acknowledgments to friends in the convention and outside of it, and in especial manner to his generous fellow-laborers of the Republican press throughout the State, he enters the canvass, engaging, if elected to the position for which he has been named, to discharge its duties (so far as in him lies) economically, faithfully, and honestly."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In Steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.

A. Barklie,
Mrs. A. Barklie and child,
James R. Mellon,
Mrs. R. H. Mellon,
Miss Fanny Jones,
Miss Annie Smith,
Mrs. Mary Richardson,
Batz Brockelmann,
S. J. Swenson,
John Fitzpatrick,
James Pettigrew,
T. Boaz,
James McCutcheon,
Mrs. James McCutcheon,
Miss Nellie McCutcheon,
Miss Sadie Hamilton,
J. A. Mackinless,
Rev. P. A. Puissant,
Mrs. Druyff and child,
Mrs. Mary A. Power,
Miss Mary J. Power,
Jules C. Wellens,
Mrs. J. C. Wellens,
Master Adrien Wellens,
Mrs. R. Bennett,
J. J. Campbell,
B. F. M'Nally,
Robert O'Hara,
R. N. Fowler,
Charles Harris,
Mrs. Charles Harris,
A. E. Rankin,
W. A. Tomlinson,
Christopher James,
Mrs. Christopher James,
E. Frank Pitcher,
J. Richards Boyle,
T. Crossley Pearson,
G. J. Saunders,
W. E. Ruttan,
D. B. Farber,
A. S. Bush,
Alphouse Walter,
Mrs. Alphouse Water and infant,
J. P. Overton,
G. J. Brattan,
Dr. Stephenson,
Mrs. Snow,
Mr. Boulton,
Major Robinson,
Mr. Robinson,
C. S. Langdon,
Louis de Pau,
W. P. Moore,
W. G. Ross,
Henry Fleetwood,
Mrs. Fleetwood and infant,
C. E. Bateson,
E De Buck,
John Aspinall,
Victor E. Mauger,
John Quance,
B. O'Fallon,
Mrs. O'Fallon,
Clarence O'Fallon,
Miss Ruth O'Fallon,
Miss Rosa O'Fallon,
Miss Hallie O'Fallon,
Miss Sallie O'Fallon,
Miss Florence O'Fallon,
Miss Emma Carter, maid and courier,
H. C. Howells,
Mrs. Howells, four children, and infant,
James Nuno,
Miss D. Nuno,
B. Lieber,
Dr. Barker,
B. F. Lieber,
L. S. Gans,
A. B. Mullet,
Richard Woodward,
Cyrus Butler,
John Dean,
Mr. Ludovici,
John H. Hanna,
Mrs. Hanna, child, and infant,
Edward Hibbert,
John Thornley,
Mr. Macinnes,
Mrs. Macinnes,
D. J. Bousfield,
Mrs. Kenyon,
W. A. Farrell,
Mrs. Crane,
Miss Isabel Frazer,
Mrs. W. F. McGuffy,
Miss E. E. Howard,
Miss A. E. Howard,
Miss Harriet Porter,
Miss A. Collin,
Miss French,
R. Petremant,
A. Hamerick,
Miss Cox,
Miss Rogers,
H. M. Cool,
Mrs. Cool,
Mrs. Julia Sullivan,
Miss M. A. Sullivan,
John Illingworth,
Mrs. Illingworth,
Miss Annie Illingworth,
C. J. Leigh,
Mrs. Leigh and three children,
Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.,
J. H. Haste,
Miss Mary E. Haste,
Miss Louisa Haste,
Miss R. C. Calver,
Miss Sarita Norris,
Mrs. A. Petremaut,
C. G. Cowie,
Mrs. Cowie,
Hon. Thomas H. Dudley,
Mrs. Dudley,
Miss Mary Dudley,
Miss Ellie Dudley,
Miss Matlock,
W. W. Thom
Mrs. Geo. Rawlins,
Joseph Mullins,
Miss Lydia M. Mullins,
J. Stokes,
L. M. Blackford,
T. Daniel,
W. F. Peace,
Patrick Doyle,
Hon. David Dodd,
Wm. Wright,
F. C. Snow,
Miss Webb,
Miss Ford,
Mr. Angus,
H. Clifford,
Mrs. Clifford,
C. F. A. Hinrichs,
L. Hinrichs,
W. H. Locke,
Richard Sager,
Michael Hartley,
C. B. Murgatroyd,
Charles E. Harter,
Charles G. Elliot,
Mr. Milhado,
Dr. J. D. Bush,
George T. James,
Mr. Susser,
J. L. Pond,
T. Ryan,
Rev. Fr. Justinian,
Rev. Joseph Mullins,
Rev. F. J. McGuire,
Rev. William A. Drum,
William F. Groves,
J. B. Lander Wee,
Peter Leonard,
Joseph Sullivan,
C. R. Bishop,
Mrs. Bishop,
Miss B. R. Bishop,
Mr. Seward,
Miss Ludovici,
Miss Mead,
Mr. Henning,
G. W. Henning,
F. G. Henning,
C. Henning,
Mrs. Thomas,
Mrs. Haines,
W. T. Cherry,
W. Bornemann,
Mr. Butcher,
J. B. C. Lucas,
J. E. Walters,
John Ely,
John H. Smith,
William E. Plummer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:39 | Sun sets....6:13 | Moon sets...3:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:53 | Gov. Island..6:42 | Hell Gate...8:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, Sept. 12.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Lutch, Liverpool Sept. 2, Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 5, lat. 50 39, lon. 22 32, passed a Sardinian bark showing signal letters N. M. J. I.; 7th. lat. 47 27, lon. 38 52, British ship Adept, both bound W.; 8th, lat. 45 30, lon. 45 23, bark R. P. Buck, hence for Bristol; 9th, lat. 42 40, lon. 54 53, schr. Flora of Amherst, bound E.; 10th, lat. 41 57, lon. 61 46, an Anchor line steamer bound E.; 11th, lat. 40 52, lon. 68 50, sighted the light-ship "Relief," No. 9, under canvas, slowed engines while passing, and understood them to say they had broke adrift at 1 o'clock, and was bound for Nantucket; 11th, 99 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamer City of Brussels; 12th, 94 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamer Egypt, both bound E.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, St. John, N. B., Sept. 10, with mdse. and two passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steam-ship Pottsville, Burnett, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Sturges, Bath, with lumber to master.

Schr. L. M. Knowles, Desmore, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. Helen Carroll, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. J. C. Nash, (of Addison,) Crowley, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to V. C. & C. V. King.

Schr. James Warren, (of Machias,) Whitelaw, Windsor, N. S. 7 ds., with plaster to V. C. & C. V. King.

Schr. Centurion, Blodgett, Bangor, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Isabelle, Coombs, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Onward, Wheeler, Nantucket.

Schr. Florida, Warren, Bangor, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Branard, Fitch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Bush, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Iris, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Capt. John, Frank, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Somers, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James H. Young, Bartlett, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Atlantic, Robinson, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen, Scurls, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Somerset.

Schr. J. Clark, Northrup, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nicholas Mehrhoff, Mehrhoff, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Robert Blair, King, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. William Whitehead, Titus, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vapor, Corson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Modesty, Nickerson, Plymouth.

Schr. Pointer, Sears, New-Haven.

Schr. Challenge, Terry, New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Bigham, New-London.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Tyler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Spence, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Law, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Signal, Sattley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cordova, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Panther, McDaid, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Niagra, Chase, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mist, Muncy, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Gust, Martin, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Edward Erwing, Rogers, Hartford.

Schr. Belle, Seaman, Hartford.

Schr. Emily B. Wharton, Bush, Nantucket.

Schr. C. M. Wentworth, Curry, New-Haven.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, New-Bedford.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Lynch, New-Bedford.

Schr. Searville, Hart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alfred F. Howe, Ellis, New-Haven.

Schr. William Boardman, Pelton, New-Haven.

Schr. Wave, Raynor, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Staples, New-London.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Fletcher, Newport.

Schr. Julia Ann, Howell, Pawtucket.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. Jennie C. Russ, Martin, Wareham.

Schr. Atlantic, Black, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth Washburn, Howell, Norwich.

Schr. Post Boy, Fowler, Norwich.

Schr. Tillie E., Haskins, Dighton.

Schr. Josie Hind, Small, Dennis.

Schr. Martha P. King, Jarvis, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. C. W. Raymond, Raymond, New-Haven.

Schr. Unity, Benton, New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. Gartside, Wolfe, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Stokes, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, Somerset.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Smith, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia E. Smith, Hall, Pochasset.

Schr. Sylvan, Holmes, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.

Schr. Victoria, Saunders, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Bangor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. A. W. Ellis, Ferguson, Belfast, with staves for Rondout.

Schr. Freddie Eaton, Mitz, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. R. G. Whilden, Clark, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Olive, Warren, Sullivan, with lumber to order.

Schr. H. E. Wellman, Hall, Calais, with lumber to G. C. Gates.

Schr. J. F. Fletcher, Harrison, Bangor, with lumber to Smith & Co.

Schr. Columbia, Howard, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Addie Walton, Hamilton, Boston.

Schr. James English, Chase, Boston.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Fitch, Boston.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Lawrence, Smith, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Sheilds, Slocum, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Lamphrey, Wood, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, Adams, Boston.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. John W. Bell, Pearce, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Smith, Richards, New-Bedford.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Buckley, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Storm, Stabb, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Robert Center, Hulse, Fall River.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Mack, Essex, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Fall River.

Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, Cushman, New-Haven.

Schr. Saran, Anderson, New-Haven.

Schr. Edwin S. Tyler, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Smith, Portland, for Troy.

Schr. W. Babcock, Gardner, Westerly.

Schr. Henrietta, Chatfield, Dennis.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Lynn.

Schr. John Somes, Allen, Salem.

Schr. William P. Davis, Parker, Salem.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Mayo, Coombs, Newport.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.

Schr. Lady Jane, Akerson, Newport.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, New-London.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Fitch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Barrett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Urbanna, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria, Holbrook, Providence.

Schr. Zoe, Gough, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Henry, Anderson, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Anna, Phillips, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. United States, Lee, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Baylis, Boston.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Boston, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. R. S. Dean, White, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Gov. Coney, Riley, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Classia Allen, Barker, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Boston, for Albany.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Arr. steamers Atlas, (Br.,) Hoseason, Liverpool; John S. Hopkins, Hallett, Baltimore; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, New-York; Allentown, Tuttle, Philadelphia; schr. G. W. Cummings, Fish, Hoboken. Spoken Sept. 8, lat. 42 57, lon. 51 11, barque Lavinia, New-York, for Havre.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 12.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore; schr. E. C. Rommell, New-York; steamer Gulf Stream, New-York; schrs. Rosa Eppinger, New-York; Annie Freeman, Baracoa.

Cld. steamer Fanita, Philadelphia; brig Navasota, Weymouth, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Arr. schr. S. and E. Corson, Corson, Boston.

Sld. steam-ships Pottsville and Leopard.

Cld. steam-ships Pottsville, Winnett, New-York; Leopard, Albertson, Newburyport; barks Soudre Norge, Taralasen, Christiana; Osmi Dubrovacki, Manovich, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Grace E. Cann, Sheldrake, Antwerp; schrs. S. & E. Corson, Corson, Boston; Cohassett, Baker, East Boston; William Magee, Watts, Portsmouth, via Wilmington, Del.

Arr. 12th, steam-ship Indian, Clark, Liverpool; brig Edith Johnson, Milk River, Jamaica.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—Arr. 11th, schrs. David Miller, New-York; Profit, Plymouth; arr. to-day, schr. Forest Belle, Bristol.

FATHERPOINT, Sept. 12.—Arr. this morning, steamship Polynesian, Liverpool; Manitoban, Glasgow.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—The steam-ship Illinois, from Philadelphia, arr. off Brow Head at 10 A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—The Inman steamer City of Richmond, Capt. McCuisney, from New-York Sept. 4, arr. here at 5:30 P. M., and proceeded for Liverpool.

The American steamer Illinois, Capt. Shackford, from Philadelphia Sept. 2, arr. here to-day and sld. for Liverpool.

CLOTHING.

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CORNER BOND ST. AND BROADWAY,

Have now in their

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A STOCK OF

New & Seasonable Goods for Fall Wear

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No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.